

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 55

January 1, 1939

No. 9

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save money

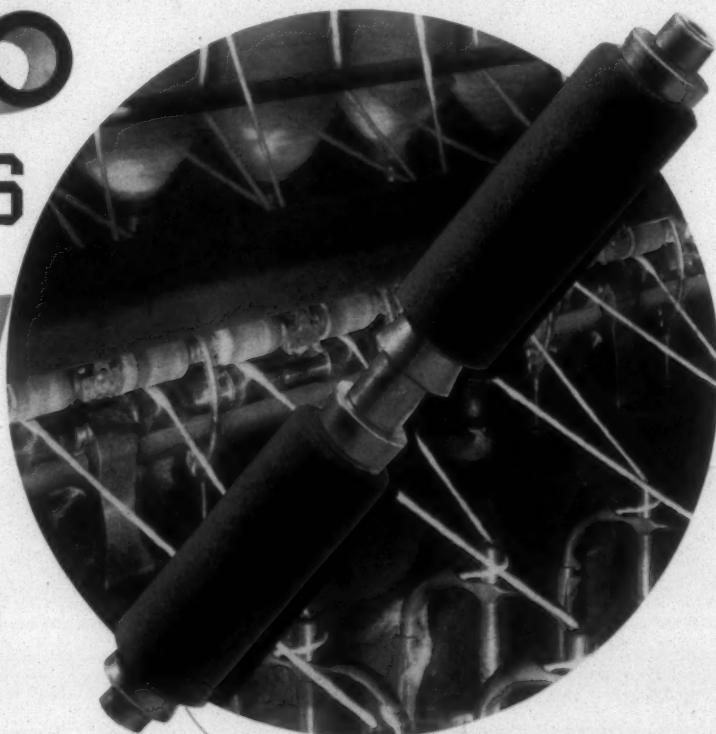
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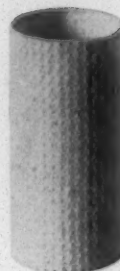
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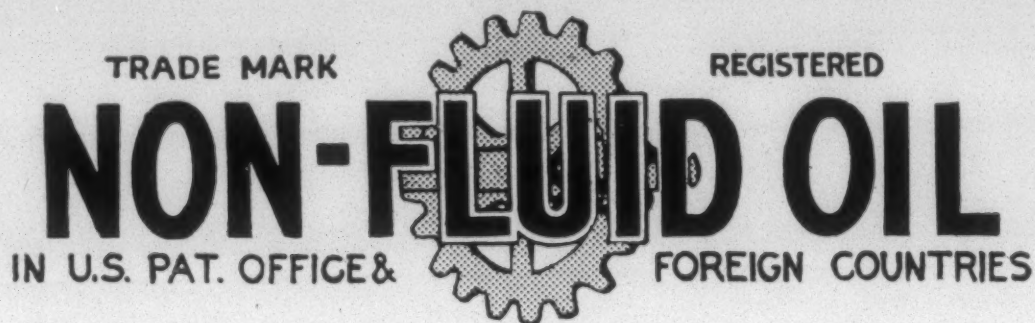
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 55

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SIXTEENTH YEAR END TEXTILE REVIEW

By Scheuer & Company

Textile Consultants and Brokers

THE year 1938 was notable for exceptionally limited price movements in grey textiles. Never in any previous calendar year have these been so moderate. Most staple cotton print cloths moved only $\frac{5}{8}$ c per yard between the highs and the lows of the year. Other standard cotton fabrics recorded the following extreme price spreads: combed broadcloths, $\frac{5}{8}$ c; combed lawns, $\frac{3}{8}$ c. While the price swings in rayon staples were greater than in cottons, they, too, were more moderate than in previous years: 92 x 68 pigment taffetas, 3c; 112 x 68 lining twills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. (A reference to our annual cloth chart will reveal the extremity in price movements in previous years.) These restricted price movements, however, did not result in mill profits, although they served to eliminate important inventory depreciations alike for mills, converters and other handlers.

Carrying over from late 1937, the price structure was under continued pressure throughout the Spring 1938 season, and at no time thereafter was demand sufficient to permit of substantial price recovery. From the start of the year it was clear that consumption would be unsatisfactory and speculative interest lacking, yet no new merchandise techniques were adopted. Hope, rather than foresight, dominated production and sales. Mill margins in many instances touched record lows; in all cases, they moved within a narrow range. Thus it can be said that they were stabilized on a profitless basis. With but few exceptions, plants were operated on reduced schedules at some period during the year. Many of our most efficient units were unable to dispose of their production. Few job or corporation finishers and printers were exempt from the necessity of curtailing from time to time and the volume of most converters fell below that of recent years. In sum, the total textile investment failed to earn its keep in 1938. The only important group which operated in the black was the rayon yarn and staple fibre

producers, which is not to say that they did not also experience difficulties.

A tidal wave of sports apparel has engulfed the textile world. All types of garments have felt its influence. Women's wear is predominantly committed to it; men's wear from shirts to slacks are in the van. No department of fabrication has escaped its transforming effects. It creates new problems and, by the same token, new opportunities. It will continue to play an outstanding role in 1939 merchandising.

The new year outlook for cotton print cloths and other carded staples calls for little enthusiasm. These appear to be stubbornly established on a when-if-and-as trading basis, which spells difficult and narrow markets. Combed cotton constructions are selling at needlessly low levels. The consumption decline here has been severe, but, relative to potential production, it has been less than in the carded division. Nevertheless, mill margins of combed cottons have declined far more sharply than those of carded constructions. With some originality of approach, and a proper degree of determination, this trend can be checked and the margins improved. Until there are clear indications of this kind, generous grey commitments are not likely. We believe the risks of loss in combed goods

are insignificant, and therefore Spring preparations adequate to ensure a full participation in finished goods demand are a sound venture.

This last point must be kept well in mind by all textile distributors. As a result of continued and intensive effort, stocks in the hands of retailers and cutters have been brought to skeleton dimensions, and are now uneconomically low. Therefore, as Spring demand broadens, finished goods buyers are

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certain to want what they want in a great and concentrated rush, and only those converters who prepare wisely can supply such a demand. The periods of active buying will be short-lived, sporadic and highly selective. Therefore to profit under such difficult circumstances, preparations must be larger than usual and a high degree of fabric and design judgment must be employed in the planning of lines.

Research in the field of mill machinery, finishing equipment, manufacturing and finishing process during the past year suggest some epoch-making advances. Many of these efforts are likely to blossom into reality next year; some have already been adopted. Trade conditions make a speedier pace in this field imperative.

Rayon Yarns

Prices of continuous rayon yarns experienced a series of reductions in December, 1937, and January, 1938. Additional adjustments were made in May, and a slight advance was recorded late in July. Since then, quotations have not been altered. The differential between the various lustrés has gradually been eliminated and now Bright, Semi-Dull and Dull pigment yarns of a given denier all sell at the same price. Premiums for high filament yarns have been all but erased. Current quotations are 12 to 19c per pound below those which ruled during most of 1937.

On the other hand, rayon staple fibre produced in the United States has been priced at 25c a pound without change since September, 1937. However, during the period when prices of this fibre were reduced, continuous yarn quotations were advanced. From the middle of 1936 until late 1937, demand for continuous rayon yarn prevented producers from accumulating any inventories. Yarn holdings of producers since then have increased to more normal dimensions, and we believe these higher inventories are likely to be maintained throughout 1939. The tight supply situation and the low stock period were exaggerated, more especially by weaving mills who, in order to ensure timely shipments, anticipated requirements, overbought, and allowed their yarn inventories to rise. This practice had never before been indulged in. Rayon yarn production capacity has grown somewhat faster than has consuming demand. Hence speculative incentives are lacking, and weavers will be inclined to continue the present policy of buying yarn close to actual needs.

Staple Fiber

The growth in consumption of staple fibre fabrics has been primarily at the expense of cotton, but other fibres have not escaped the encroachment. In this connection, continuous yarn has suffered. Some of this loss will be recovered because of the low prices of fine denier continuous yarns which are now being used in expanding poundages both for underwear and dress goods purposes.

The consumption of rayon by circular knitters has fallen off sharply, and, while seasonal improvement is certain, it is clear that this enormous outlet has shrunk. As an offset, rayon spinners can look to the tire industry for greater consumption of strong type yarns. 1939 should record increasing production of these stronger type yarns for use in weaving. Once it is appreciated by the trade that yarns of higher strength are procurable, they will

be demanded. Eventually these are certain to become the market standard for continuous yarn for every use.

Rayon manufacturers will be challenged to produce yarn which possesses new and improved characteristics. The abraded and strong type yarns introduced this year, the pulsating yarn, the high filament development are but a few past accomplishments which are suggestive for the future. From this point the industry will hold and expand consumption only by working in this direction.

The factor of machinery obsolescence in the rayon industry is high. The efficiency and costs in continuous yarn plants recently erected are most impressive when compared with those of the older establishments. It is clear that the latter will soon have to be replaced, re-equipped, or abandoned. The new continuous process plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation will be tested next year, and the trade should be greatly interested in both its performance and its product. It will be recalled that this company in its original announcements claimed that their process was more simplified and economical than any other method of yarn manufacture, and that licenses would be granted to others to manufacture under their patents. While immediate developments of the kind are not to be expected, the prospect is interesting and worthy of consideration.

The domestic production of rayon staple fibre for 1939 is not large enough to fill the country's total requirements. Scarcity was not apparent this year only because of the large foreign importations. Early in the year, Japanese shipments fell off, and they continued to do so throughout. Italy was our largest source of foreign supply until its adoption of the anti-Democratic minority policy. American mills and their converting customers have since sharply reduced the processing of the Italian product. England has also been a large supplier; in recent months, the shipments from this country have increased, and have replaced the importations lost by others. Germany and France have not been factors in the American market, although the latter is a potential though limited source.

Had the Italian suppliers continued to enjoy their past equal consideration in our markets, it is our belief that 1939 would have seen a lowering price trend on staple fibre. The elimination of this supply should contribute price firmness, at least for the Spring season. Fabrics made of rayon staple fibre should enjoy expanded yardages next year. Nevertheless, only a restricted price movement is likely. We do not expect growth in the total consumption of rayon fabrics containing continuous yarn; while the price structure should improve somewhat in the Spring months, substantial betterment is not probable.

Spun Rayon Fabric Slow

Mills producing spun rayon fabrics have experienced a gradual whittling down of profits and some difficulty in disposing of their products. In some staple weaves, the situation has become little better than in cottons, and weavers begin to feel much as if they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. Production has grown too rapidly, and, unfortunately, the diversity of fabrics is insufficient to reduce the intensity of competition. Relief from this pressure can only come through more economical spinning and weaving methods. Thus far, cotton

(Continued on Page 32)

Discussion On

Carding—Weaving—Spinning

by Piedmont Division S. T. A.

The first portion of the report of the meeting of the Piedmont Division of the Southern Textile Association in Charlotte, N. C., November 19th, was published in the December 15 issue of Textile Bulletin, and included discussion on oiling, air stripping of cards, methods of blending and preliminary processing of cotton, etc. The report is continued here, with J. L. Brannan, overseer of carding and spinning, Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., in charge of the discussions

Mr. Brannan: Is there anything else on one-process picking? If not, let's go on to the next part of the question: "How do you handle your waste?" How do you feed your waste in with this good blending system, Mr. Bridges?

Mr. Bridges: We put the waste back in one hopper. It feeds in on the lattice apron. We have it cut down as slow as it will run.

Mr. Brannan: So that you will keep waste at all times?

Mr. Bridges: We generally have that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Miller: We feed our waste in with a little automatic feeder.

Mr. Brannan: Continuously?

Mr. Miller: Yes. It goes from the feeder direct to the conveying pipe. The conveyor pipe goes to the opening room, and it feeds in there by suction. We try to keep it regulated so that it will keep going all the time.

Mr. Inscoe: We have one hopper that we feed the waste in, and that goes in directly behind the condenser. We feed that in in the opening room just behind the condenser. It feeds very slowly.

Chairman Bowen: Mr. Brannan, this discussion has been on reworking good white waste. What about strips? Does anybody rework those?

Mr. Edwards: If I have to carry strips, I like to blend them in on the drawing.

Mr. Brannan: I think you are right about that, Mr. Edwards. I have tried strips every way, and if I have to run a percentage of strips and regular cotton I want to do it on the drawing. In fact, I think if you run the strips in on the cards or on the picking room you are interfering with the cleaning, either of the good cotton or of the strips.

T. C. Pegram, Supt., The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: We put down so many pounds of strips and so many pounds of good cotton and run it all through the hoppers. They feed on the con-

tinuous aprons, and then it is carried from that continuous apron into the bale breaker. We get satisfactory results that way.

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Bridges, how do you handle your strips?

Mr. Bridges: Well, we do not do it as either one of the gentlemen has described, nor as you say. I myself do not think the drawing frame is a good place to mix the strips in. We run our strips in a lap and then run that through a card, setting the card to take out everything we can. Then we run them down in front of the doffer; we do not run them in a can at all. Then they are run through the regular line again.

Oil Spray

Mr. Brannan: The last part of that question relates to oil spray. Has anyone here had experience with oil spray in white work? If so, what percentage are you using on your cotton?

Mr. Miller: We use it in three different plants. We use about 0.3 per cent. We have used it both in the opening room, behind the hoppers, and have used it behind the conveyor pipe, which was not very satisfactory. In the last two plants we use it right under the beater.

Mr. Brannan: Do you find that that keeps down quite a lot of fly?

Mr. Miller: There is no question about that. It is a decided advantage. Our air in the card room, around the cards, is just as clear as it is outside.

Mr. Brannan: Mr. Bridges, have you the oil spray?

Mr. Bridges: Yes, sir. I have had quite a bit of experience with oil. It took us about three years to get the oil on. I think we were among the first that commenced fooling with oil. I have tried it in quantities from a little bit to a lot of it. In the carding department we have found that we would not be without oil. I am satisfied it helps in the running of the work, and it is just a world of help to the people who have to work around cards and pickers and machines of that kind. We do not have any more dust there than in any other part of the mill; I think hardly as much. I think our work is just as clean—in fact, I know it is just as clean—with the oil as without it, and I think we have better draft. In other words, I am a booster for oil.

Mr. Brannan: What percentage do you use, Mr. Bridges?

Mr. Bridges: We use about 0.5 per cent on color; about 0.3 per cent on white.

Mr. Brannan: I have had about the same experience with oil as Mr. Bridges has had. If I were on colored work, I would worry the boss to death until I got it. I think it is one of the best things we have ever had on colored work. It keeps the lint down. You have a lot of static on colored work, from the dye or some other cause, and the oil helps keep down the static, too. I have run into it on some white work, combed broadcloths and voiles and things like that, where we had to take it out. The customer would not take the goods, though the oil helped in the running of the work.

Chairman Bowen: We have with us today E. M. Holt, a past president of the Southern Textile Association. We shall be glad to have him come forward and say a few words.

E. M. Holt, Mgr., The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, Plant No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: Thank you, Mr. Bowen, but I think these gentlemen are more interested in the discussion of these questions than in anything I might bring up. I shall just say that I am glad to be here and think you are having a very good meeting.

Mr. Brannan: We have to hurry along, and I will now turn the meeting over to Mr. Edwards, who will lead the discussion on spinning.

Improving Build on Filling Bobbins

Mr. Edwards: Our first question under the head of spinning reads as follows: "*What can be done to improve the building of filling bobbins to prevent roping off on high-speed looms?*"

It is our job as spinners to make the filling as nearly perfect as possible. If we then go down in the weaving room to see what they are doing with it, we find they are putting on all the power possible, yet they complain if the filling ropes off.

That depends upon the taper of the bobbin and many other things.

Mr. Brannan: I should like to tell you a little experience. We have high-speed looms, and we have very little, if any, ropy filling or filling fluffing off. I can tell you what I have done, though it might not work for you. I reversed my traverses and run them up slow and down fast, but before doing that I changed the lay. Most spinners, in making filling, will make 20's with one lay gear and will then change to 10's and make it with the same lay. To avoid ropy filling, get a lay that will not pile, run your traverse up fast and down slow, and get the proper traveler. You can get by on lower speeds, but when you get up to 210 picks a minute you have to be very careful. We make 42's to 45's filling, using a $1\frac{3}{8}$ ring, single-flange ring; $\frac{5}{8}$ circle traveler, square point. I use an 11.0 traveler on the 45's and use a 12.0 on the 42's.

L. Jeff Davis, Overseer Weaving, The Erwin Cotton Mills Company, No. 3, Cooleemee, N. C.: Will that work on soft twist?

Mr. Brannan: The proper lay will work on anything. It is more essential to have the proper lay with soft twist than with hard twist, because the hard twist will run anyhow. If you have the proper lay on soft twist you will have a beautiful filling.

Mr. Edwards: On very fine filling, where you have trouble with the filling breaking, you may want to reverse that and run your traverse up slow. It is something to experiment with.

1938 Cotton Crop

Our second question is: "*How does spinning run on cotton of this year's crop, as compared with that of last year?*"

I think everybody agrees that we had an awfully bad crop last year, so far as spinning qualities are concerned. Mr. Dilling, will you say a few words on that subject?

Marshall Dilling, Sec'y. and Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.: I have made some investigation on the short-staple cotton of this year's crop and find it much better than last year's. The staple is even, and we get a better break. Not all of it is as damp as last year's cotton. In 1937 the moisture content ran up to as high as 11.5 per cent. We are supposed to turn it out with 7 per cent moisture, so we lost 4.5 per cent. There are still a lot of immature fibers this year; not quite as high a percentage as last year, but still a considerable amount. They can be detected only under a microscope. I think the cotton this year is probably a little more uniform in length.

Mr. Edwards: Is there anything else?

Mr. Brannan: I have some figures that might be interesting from tests made on three days this week on 30's warp made out of 1-1/32" staple, middling cotton. That is local cotton of this year's crop. They are as follows:

Date	Weight in Grs.	Breaking Wt., Lbs.	No. or Count
11/14/38	33	73	30.30
	33.2	71	30.12
	34	75	29.41
	33	74	30.30
Average	33.3	73	30.03
11/15/38	33.5	74	29.85
	33.2	73	30.12
	34	78	29.41
	33.5	75	29.85
Average	33.5	75	29.85
11/16/38	33	73	30.30
	33.2	72	30.12
	33.6	76	29.76
	33.4	75	29.94
Average	33.3	74	30.03

Mr. Edwards: That is a pretty good break. Can anybody better that?

Question: Is that single process roving or double?

Mr. Edwards: He must have about four processes.

Mr. Brannan: Double roving.

Question: How does the break this year compare with last year's?

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...and use GULF'S *higher quality* LUBRICANTS
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DANGERS of the WAGE-HOUR LAW

Excerpts from the address of Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of The Chase National Bank, New York City, before the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

THERE are various theories behind the Wage and Hour Act. There is one purpose with which we must all have great sympathy. Competition among employers does not reach all labor evenly. There are, here and there, pockets in which helpless groups of laborers are caught, who can't easily get into the main labor markets, and get the benefit of employer competition. Or there are, even in industrial centers, certain specialized types of laborers who can't shift occupations easily, and whose wages may be well below prevailing levels, or whose hours may be inordinately long, so that health is taxed by overwork. All of us must welcome, I think, carefully considered action by the governments of the States in dealing with such problems, which are almost always local problems.

But the main objects of the Federal Wage and Hour Act, and the main motivation behind the Federal Wage and Hour Act, rest on very different ideas.

First of all, there is the fallacious notion that arbitrary forcing up of the wages of labor will increase general purchasing power with the resultant increase in demand for goods and demand for labor. It is thought that this is a revival measure, a measure that will make for increased business activity and increased employment. Connected with this is the notion that, if hours can be shortened, with the same pay for the smaller number of hours as for the larger number of hours, there is an increased number of workers employed with a larger aggregate buying power, and that this still further increases the demand for goods and the demand for labor.

Now this theory is incredibly naive and utterly fallacious. Increased funds for labor under these conditions must come from somewhere. Where are they to come from? . . .

Southern Competition

There is yet another very powerful motive behind this Wage and Hour Act, in the desire on the part of certain Northern and Western industries to avoid the competition of Southern industries, which can employ labor at lower wage rates than those prevailing in the North and West. It is a manifestation of the same spirit that has called for high protective tariffs throughout the world, and that has sought to have tariffs which would equalize wage rates.

The notion that wage rates per hour are the only determining factor in cost production and in competition is an absurd notion. There is a multitude of other factors in costs. Labor cost per unit of output is the significant labor cost and this is a very different thing from wage rates per hour. Europe, with low wage rates, is very much afraid of the competition of our mass production industries, where high wage rates are paid. The question of wage rate per hour is most significant in connection with specialties where a great deal of hand work has to be done.

Labor cost per unit of output is reduced in high wage districts by the use of labor saving devices which it is not economical to use where wage rates are lower, and which, moreover, countries and regions with limited capital can not afford to use. Variations in taxes between countries and localities makes important differences in costs, as do variations in industrial skill, and variations in managerial efficiency.

Discretion On Seasonal Employment Rulings

In the administration of the act there is considerable discretion which, if used to recognize true seasonality of employment where it occurs and to mitigate the rigors of the act wherever it is found to create real difficulties, might soften it in important particulars. There seems to be a tendency, however, on the part of those charged with the administration of the act, to go beyond the law in interpretation.

The administrator is quoted in the press as holding that any employer who reduced hourly rates in anticipation of a sudden rush of business would be responsible for overtime at the original rate, because the new rate would be an obvious subterfuge to avoid the effects of the maximum hours provision even though the rate paid should be above the minimum set by law. There is nothing in the act that says this. Section 18 does say that no provision "of this act shall justify any employer in reducing a wage paid by him which is in excess of the applicable minimum wage under this act, or justify any employer in increasing hours of employment maintained by him which are shorter than the maximum hours applicable under this act." But this provision can hardly be construed as a prohibition of reduction of wages or increase of hours within the minima and maxima set by the act. It is rather an expression of a pious hope. It provides no penalties.

And if, in the interpretation and the application of this

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Dangers of the Wage-Hour Law

(Continued from Page 8)

act, this provision should be used to freeze existing hours and existing wages, an incredible, dangerous and appalling inflexibility would be introduced into our labor situation which could intensify evils of any period of business recession to a very great degree, and which could prevent the necessary readjustments which are needed in a continually changing economic life. The theory of the law is that it sets minima for wages and that it sets maxima for hours, but the law says nothing with reference to what wages shall be or what hours shall be above the minimum wages and below the maximum hours. If, in the administration of the act, the Government undertakes to destroy flexibility above the minima and below the maxima, we face a very dangerous situation indeed.

It is too early to say that there is a settled policy of the administration of the Wage and Hour Law. What has just been said has been said tentatively and in a friendly spirit. At best, the law is going to do harm, and probably a great deal of harm. But if the administration goes beyond the law, the harm will be intensified very greatly. And if the industrial committees are dominated by the North and West they can do great damage to the South. On the other hand, these committees can be so used as to mitigate very greatly the evil effects of the law. Believers in the new act would do well to urge a policy of moderation in its application.

I have pointed out how the natural forces of technological progress, accumulation of capital and retardation of growth of population put labor in a position to bargain for leisure among other luxuries of life and led to the progressive shortening of average hours of labor from 58.4 hours in 1890 to 49.8 in 1926. But new forces have come in since the 'twenties, and the shortening of hours has been on a much more arbitrary basis since that time, with a drastic drop to 42 hours in 1937. This shortening has been in a period of economic distress rather than in a period of expanding production and growing wealth. It has reduced American working hours far below those of any other country except France, where the situation is being rapidly reversed. The work-week in Great Britain is over 47 hours, and the work-week in Sweden is approximately 48 hours. I do not think we can afford to freeze our situation by law.

The shortening of hours, which the free play of economic forces brought about prior to 1929, almost invariably meant increased industrial costs, because labor has rarely been willing to have weekly earnings reduced for the sake of shorter hours. Consequently, shorter working hours have usually meant increased hourly rates. It has been necessary, therefore, that industry should, in some way, offset shorter working hours. This has been accomplished in the past by increased managerial efficiency of the worker, by increasing application of capital to industry, by the increasing application of new technology, and, finally, by an increased efficiency of labor itself through less weariness and better health. This last factor was particularly important when reduction in hours per week was from 60 to 50, but the same results can hardly be expected to follow the reduction of working hours from 49 to 40. For most industries and for most

labor, a forty-eight hour week is consistent with health and full efficiency. And the other factors, particularly the application of new capital to industry, have not been working over the industrial field as widely or as effectively as they did prior to 1929. A grave question is suggested by these considerations.

I believe that with a return of normal economic activity in the United States, we shall need to work more hours, and it is to the interest of labor to work more hours. Restrictions of this sort can not be justified on the grounds of health or efficiency for industry in general. They are based rather on the theory that there is not enough work to go around, and that, therefore, each man should do less. When the times comes when there is more work to go around, and when the full utilization of the labor force is needed, I believe that we shall regret very much this drastic legislation.

But long before we reach the full utilization of the labor force, we shall, in a period of expanding industrial activity, find shortages of particular kinds of labor in a good many places. The statutory 40-hour week with the statutory provision for 50 per cent increase in wages for overtime can easily create dangerous, strangling bottlenecks in strategically important parts of the industrial field, which may bring an upswing in business to a premature close long before general unemployment disappears.

U. S. Supplies 65% of Italy's Cotton

Washington.—During recent months, raw cotton imports by Italy have been decreasing, but the total imports for the first eight months of 1938 were only about one per cent less than imports over the same period in 1937, according to a report from the office of the American consulate at Milan, made public by the Department of Commerce.

From January 1 to the end of August, 1938, imports totaled 107,390 tons as compared with 107,948 during the same period in 1937, the report stated.

With the exception of Turkey, all other principal countries exporting cotton to Italy lost ground in amounts varying from 2.7 per cent to 3.8 per cent as compared to last year. Sales of Turkish cotton made visible advances, its quota rising from 1.8 per cent in 1937 to 7 per cent in 1938.

Imports of American cotton represented 65 per cent of the total as compared to 58.8 per cent for the corresponding period in 1937, according to the report.

Combed and Carded Yarn Rules Bodies to Co-operate

Charlotte, N. C.—Karl Bishopric, of Spray, N. C., and J. A. Moore, of Edenton, N. C., have been appointed members of the rules committee of the Carded Yarn Group, it was announced here by Owen Fitzsimons, executive secretary of the organization.

They will join a similar committee from the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association for consideration of any amendments which may be proposed for the cotton yarn rules of 1938.

Says 18-20% of Rayon Is Sold in Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C.—“Few people realize what rayon means to Greensboro and what Greensboro means to rayon, in that 18 to 20 per cent of the total rayon production is purchased in Greensboro,” it was stated by H. M. Bailey, district representative of North American Rayon Corporation, in speaking and showing his company's educational film before the meeting of the local Rotary Club.

“The most modern rayon weaving plant in the world is located in Greensboro,” he declared.

Believe It or Not, Those Rayon Satin Shoes Are Silk

“It is news when a man bites a dog, the old saying goes, and it is equally news when silk is misleadingly described as rayon,” says the National Federation of Textiles.

“A recent wave of advertising by New York department stores has shown what seems to be a concerted movement to describe as ‘rayon’ any slipper or shoe made of satin.

“In several cases taken up individually with the stores, the satin has proved to be silk and not rayon. Corrections have been made in some instances, but in at least one case the same type of advertisement has reappeared since the original complaint was made. The reason given for erroneous description was the fact that the fiber content was not known and that the stores, ‘to play safe,’ had labeled the merchandise as rayon. However, it is clearly provided in Rule 1 (b), Paragraph 2, of the silk rules recently approved by the Federal Trade Commission that silk may not be sold ‘as being something other than silk.’

“For a very practical reason, retailers should be interested in seeing that silk shoe satin is correctly labeled as such. According to Shoe Fabrics Manufacturers, shoes as made today, especially light evening shoes and boudoir slippers of the type in which satin is generally employed, are cemented rather than sewed. The cement is composed of chemicals adversely affected by the chemical structure of rayon. Under these circumstances, the consumer should be protected by knowing that the satin is silk and not rayon.

“There should be no difficulty in correctly describing the merchandise. The shoe manufacturer who purchases the fabrics from the fabric distributor knows what fiber is in the fabric and the retailer should insist that the shoe manufacturer so inform him.

Hydrogen Cooled Generators

News of the year in the power production end of the electrical business was the first widespread installation of large hydrogen cooled generators. Six built by G. E. and five by Westinghouse, ranging from 25,000 to 150,000 kw capacity, went into service during the year. The sealed-in hydrogen, replacing air, causes friction and windages values only one-tenth of those caused by air, and the freedom from oxidation lengthens the life of the generator windings.—From A. D. 1938 in *Fortune*.

IT'S THE EDGE

—That Prevents Fly Waste
and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

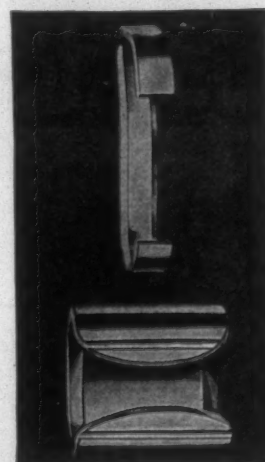
The Bowen Patented
Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented
Vertical Offset

and

The Universal
Standard Ring
Travelers

BEVEL



EDGE

..... Are the result of combined research and experience in manufacturing Ring Travelers and backed by most modern mechanical equipment. It is to your advantage to try these travelers. Made in all sizes and weights to meet every ring traveler requirement.

Write for Samples

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T. L. Maynard

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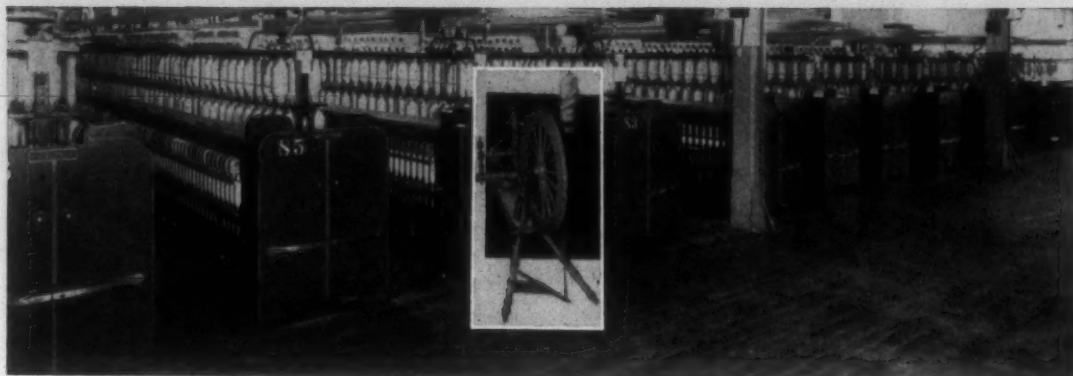
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A Traveler for Every Fibre



Spinning Room Potpourri

By T. R. Brockleman

This is one of a series of unrelated articles on spinning room operations, wherein the writer presents, from time to time, experiences and observations that may prove of interest to other spinners of yarns.

THE last article of this series was concerned with power savings on spindles. There are a number of other places in the spinning room, however, where the overseer may affect real savings in power cost.

One way to cut the power cost, and increase the life of spinning frames greatly, is to be sure that the frames are at all times properly aligned and leveled. This is something that should be checked at least every six months, by a competent man with proper equipment for making an accurate check.

If a spinning frame is out of level there is sure to be a great increase in friction on the cylinder bearings and journals, and on the steel rollers and roller stands, the result of which will be an increase in power cost, plus the unnecessary wear on bearings, journals, and roller necks. Renecking steel rollers is an expensive process, and in most cases is the result of lack of care rather than natural wear. Replacing a cylinder bearing and journal also takes a frame out of production for several hours, and the section man must neglect the rest of his job for a considerable period. Cylinder journals have a bad habit of "freezing" to the cylinder head, and their inaccessibility makes this particularly annoying.

Proper oiling of the middle cylinder bearings is of particular importance. The bearings are hard to locate, and hard to oil, and as a result are often neglected completely. The writer is aware of at least one instance where a spinning room oiler did not even know that there were bearings on a cylinder to be oiled except at the head and foot

end. As is too often the case, the oiler was an ex-roving hauler who knew nothing of lubrication. The overseer had neglected to show him the middle cylinder bearings, and he never would have found them on his own initiative. These bearings should be inspected periodically, and the oil holes should be cleaned out thoroughly.

Gears out of line or meshing too deeply are another source of power loss. Some section men feel that a gear is properly set if the machine runs, and some overseers never see the inside of the head on their spinning frames. Most spinning room overseers do not have enough time to check all the frames, but it is possible for him to check a few on each man's section, to see that he knows the proper depth to set gears.

Lifting rods and lifting rod bearings should be checked frequently, not so much for the small amount of power to be saved by proper operation, but to prevent excessive wear and improper action of the ring rail. Use of the proper type oil on lifting rods is important, since there is no way of holding oil in the bearings.

One way in which the spinning room overseer can save an amazing amount of power is by watching closely the lighting of his room. This may sound like an unimportant item, but over a period of time, close watch on the use of lights, turning them off when the room is light enough for proper vision, will result in a saving that will amount to as much as an operator's pay, or even the overseer's pay. This is not advocating turning out lights before there is ample light for the spinners to do their most efficient work. That would be false economy.

Proper adjustment of the ring rail weights will affect some power saving and will result in smoother running work. Occasionally it will be found that for some reason or other these weights have been moved, and are exerting too much pressure.

Care of electric motors does not come under the duties of the overseer usually, but watching the motors and reporting to the master mechanic, at once, any troubles

that might occur, will save time and trouble usually.

Where frames are driven from overhead motors by long belts it is important to keep these belts functioning properly. A belt that is too tight will consume unnecessary power, and will result in useless wear on the top of the



belt end cylinder bearing, because it will pull the journal up against the top of the bearing, where the lubrication cannot function properly. Belts too loose, or improperly laced will result in slippage and uneven running of the frame.

Roving Traverse

An important small matter that is often overlooked is the roving traverse. It is easy to overlook a broken roving traverse motion, and a frame may run for weeks without such a condition being noticed. If this happens the top roller cost is going up, not perhaps, but surely, because the roving will soon groove the roller enough that it becomes necessary to replace it. The worm gears are usually the thing that cause a roving traverse to fail to function, and they should be inspected regularly and replaced when they show signs of wear.

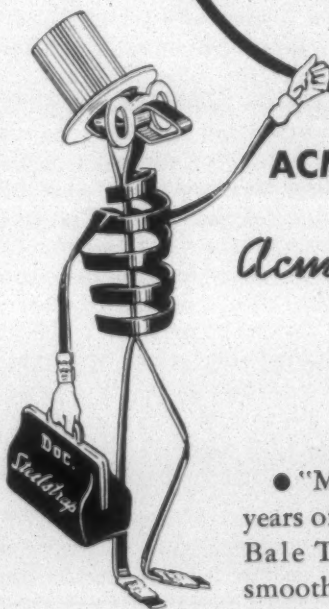
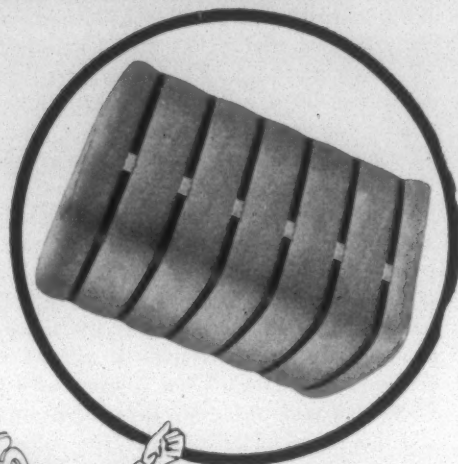
It is a good practice to instruct each spinner to note the traverse motion on each side when she is patrolling, and notify the section man immediately when one is not working properly. Too short a stroke will also result in excessive wear on the rollers.

Analyze Spinning Value of Cotton

Raleigh, N. C.—The N. C. State College agricultural experiment station announced it found a long staple length, small diameter, comparatively high fiber weight and a reasonable amount of strength were favorable to high spinning value of cotton.

J. H. Moore, cotton technologist of the station, said spinning experiments disclosed a smaller fiber diameter was associated with higher yarn strength, that higher unit fiber weight was associated with stronger yarns, and an increased number of fibers was associated with weaker yarns, that an increase in length of staple seemed to be associated with an increase in yarn strength, that the average breaking load per fiber does not show a definite relationship to yarn strength, that an increasing percentage of thin-walled fibers may be associated with a higher yarn strength in one season's growth and be a negligible factor in another season.

VALUE PROVED BY EXPERIENCE



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Acme Steelstrap
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The Invasion of Nylon

In October du Pont announced that it would soon begin construction on an \$8,000,000 plant to produce nylon and revealed that nylon was a substance derived from air, water and coal. Nylon has been turned out in small quantities by a pilot plant near Wilmington and used chiefly for experimental purposes. Under the name of "Exton" it is already moving into commerce, providing the bristles for a new Dr. West's toothbrush, first advertised in October. Nylon has been made into filaments of a gauge much finer than silk or rayon and some types are stronger and far more elastic than silk. Rayon has been of little value for stockings because they have a tendency to bag and wrinkle at the knees, but this is not true of the experimental stockings made of nylon. Some two-thirds of the \$100,000,000 of raw silk imported annually by the U. S., nearly all of it from Japan, goes into silk stockings, and this is one of the markets that nylon threatens to invade. All year the textile trade has been buzzing with rumors of the coming revolution and expects several new synthetic fibers to make a showing. Celanese announced plans for a \$10,000,000 plant for a new type of fiber, but had not even found a word to describe its coming product. Trade gossip ascribed other new fibers to Union Carbide & Carbon, whose "Vinyarn," derived from the same base as that company's "Vinylite" plastic, remained discreetly veiled, and to American Viscose, whose suspected entry was kept more deeply shrouded still.—From A. D. 1938 in *Fortune*.

Capable Mill Man

This writer, along with hundreds of Greater Greenville, regrets to see W. J. Still, superintendent of American Spinning Company, go to another field. I have known Mr. Still during the last four or five years and was pleasantly associated with him during the time that the Spinning Company had a baseball club in the Western Carolina and King Cotton Leagues. As a sportsman and as a civic-minded individual, Mr. Still stacks up 100 per cent.

Mr. Still, in going to Kingsport, becomes vice-president and manager of the Borden Mill, a plant that is about twice as large as the mill of which he is now superintendent. This, of course, is a distinct promotion for one who has by natural aptitude and perseverance already risen high in the textile world.

Residents of the American Spinning Company, as a unit, regret to see Mr. Still leave. They have come to look upon him as a friend who had their interests at heart and who would do anything within reason for those in his employment. The man chosen to succeed Mr. Still, no matter who he may be, will have a difficult task in filling his post. As a community builder as well as textile official, Mr. Still has made a name for himself during his stay in Greenville.—Chas. H. Garrison in *Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

Cotton Laboratory To Be In New Orleans

New Orleans was selected as the site of the \$1,000,000 cotton research laboratory by the Department of Agriculture.

The selection was made by Secretary Wallace who based his decision on recommendations made by a committee that toured the belt, investigating the possibilities of each section.

The department stated that in grouping the States into regional areas, Wallace took into consideration the distribution and type of agricultural production, farm population, income, value of farm property, total population and other facts.

The cotton research laboratory is one of four the Department of Agriculture is going to establish. The others are to be located at Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., and the San Francisco Bay area.

Besides making experiments on new uses for cotton, the New Orleans laboratory will test sweet potatoes and peanuts for additional uses.

November Total of Consumption of Cotton Is Up

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during November totaled 596,289 bales of lint and 66,822 of linters, compared with 542,778 and 72,109 during October this year, and 482,976 and 57,619 during November last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,714,264 bales of lint and 316,167 of linters, compared with 1,507,245 and 279,145 on October 31 this year, and 1,653,651 and 224,899 on November 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 15,577,526 bales of lint and 101,658 of linters, compared with 15,312,719 and 101,422 on October 31 this year, and 11,553,818 and 65,089 on November 30 last year.

Exports for November totaled 480,788 bales of lint and 27,459 of linters, compared with 464,590 and 21,406 during October this year, and 796,985 and 30,959 during November last year.

Cotton spindles active during November numbered 22,449,280, compared with 22,113,952 during October this year, and 22,777,818 during November last year.

November cotton consumption included cotton-growing States 503,544 bales, compared with 459,555 in October this year, and 417,040 in November last year, and in New England States 77,685 bales, compared with 67,002 and 54,228.

Cotton on hand November 30 included:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing States, 1,514,440 bales, compared with 1,407,707 on October 31 this year and 1,653,651 on November 30 last year, and in New England States, 160,126 bales, compared with 135,580 and 198,412.

In public storage and at compresses in cotton-growing States 15,524,637 bales, compared with 15,260,351 on October 31 this year, and 11,480,284 on November 30 last year, and in New England States 45,868, bales, compared with 44,802 and 62,054.

Cotton spindles active during November in cotton-growing States numbered 17,026,194, compared with 16,915,778 during October this year, and 17,374,560 during November last year, and in New England States 4,797,100, compared with 4,594,870 and 4,755,698.

Purchasing Agents Meet at Chapel Hill

Chapel Hill, N. C.—The Annual Meeting of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents' Association was held at Chapel Hill, N. C., on December 2nd and 3rd, with 40 members present.

At the Friday morning session, Dec. 2nd, with C. F. Williams, purchasing agent for the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., presiding, the following addresses were heard: Business Trends, by O. G. Sawyer, P. A., Duke University, Durham, N. C.; The First 300 Salesmen, by J. H. Arther, P. A., Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; A Message From National Headquarters, by W. W. Irwin, P. A., Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., district vice-president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Also included in this session was a round table discussion on problems facing the purchasing agent.

The second session, held Saturday morning, was confined chiefly to reports of officers and committeemen, election of officers, etc.

Officers elected for the coming year are: President, C. W. Coker, P. A., Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.; Vice-President, G. M. Hill, P. A., University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. V. Spangler, P. A., Mill-Power Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; National Director, Hext M. Perry, P. A., Greenville, S. C.; Alternate, W. G. Thomas, P. A., Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C. The retiring president was J. J. Barnhardt, vice-president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

The annual golf tournament in connection with this meeting was held under the direction of C. F. Williams, P. A., Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C., who was chairman of the entertainment committee. The low gross trophy was won by W. G. Thomas; low net, O. G. Sawyer; low putts, Arthur C. Goodwin, P. A., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; high gross, J. J. Barnhardt, vice-president, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman Warehouse at Charlotte

Arnold, Hoffman & Company, well-known chemical manufacturers and distributors, with headquarters in Providence, R. I., and branch offices in all major sections of the textile industry have recently established a warehouse in Charlotte, N. C., to facilitate deliveries in the surrounding territory.

They have also added Stephen J. Hawes to the sales staff of their Charlotte office. Mr. Hawes is a recent graduate of N. C. State College, where he specialized in textile chemistry.

Textile Machinery Output Shows Gain

Washington.—Production of textile machinery and parts for 1937 showed a considerable increase over 1935 and 1933, according to figures just given out by the Bureau of Census. This reflects impressions which prevailed at the time. Flushed with substantial returns during late 1936 and early 1937, textile mills generally were spending substantial sums of money on revamping and replacing

obsolete machinery as well as doing a fair amount of expanding.

According to the census, the total for 1937 was \$107,329,808, compared with \$68,846,269 for 1935, and \$60,323,267 for 1933.

Part of the breakdown includes: Pickers, 510 for 1937, compared with 439 in 1935 and 120 in 1933.

Cards, . . . 1,924 in 1937, compared with 681 in 1935 and 572 in 1933.

Combers and garnetting machines and drawing frames come together in a bulk heading with roving frames, and total \$2,900,725 for 1937, against \$918,305 for 1935.

Spinning machines show a big jump to 5,600 for 1937, compared with 2,591 in 1935 and 3,468 in 1933.

Doubling and twisting frames totaled 2,184 in 1937, compared with 1,005 in 1935 and 891 in 1933; winders, skein, spool, bobbin, quill, cone, etc., were 76,893 in 1937, 63,313 in 1935 and 38,623 in 1933.

Then come beaming, warping and slashing machines with 649 produced in 1937, 379 in 1935 and 439 in 1933.

Figures for knitting machines don't show such important gains as those just noted. The total for knitting machines in 1937 was \$7,815,640, compared with \$7,706,701 in 1935 and \$4,819,935 in 1933. The major part of the knitting machinery is for hosiery, being \$5,064,877 in 1937, against \$4,470,855 in 1935.

One naturally looks for some very interesting information on looms in this census compilation, but is disappointed as the "looms for weaving" are doubled up with "braiding machines," a rather unusual and certainly not helpful combination.

Machinery for bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, finishing, etc., stock, yarn and cloth, amounted to \$6,703,330 in 1937, compared with \$5,266,396 in 1935 and \$3,898,364 in 1933.

Other data include census figures on machinery for drying stock, yarn and cloth, extra parts and accessories, such as card clothing for cotton, for wool and for other fabrics as well as data on wage earners, etc.

OBITUARY

C. W. WALTON

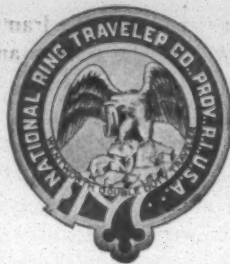
Monroe, N. C.—C. W. Walton, 53, assistant secretary and treasurer of the Manetta Mills here, died suddenly at home December 22 of a heart attack.

Mr. Walton was widely known for the publication of a small newspaper, *Manettism*, which he distributed among friends in all sections of the United States. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and took an active part in the Boy Scout program. He came to Monroe in 1917 and had been connected with the Manetta Mills since that time.

He is survived by his widow; three sons, Clarence of Conway, Jack and Bill of Monroe; four daughters, Rebecca, Martha, Mary and Sara, all of Monroe; two brothers, Mack and Tom Walton of Tignall, Ga.; two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Moon and Mrs. M. L. Harris of Tignall, Ga.

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Double Duty Travelers



Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Reg. U. S. P. O.

manufactured only by the

**NATIONAL
Ring Traveler Co.**

Providence, R. I.

131 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DENMAN LOOM PARTS

Pickers, Lug Straps, Holdups, etc.



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Textile Research Starts Publication of Warp Sizing Reports

Publication of the 17 progress reports of the recently completed research on the warp sizing of filament viscose rayon and its sizing materials is started in the December issue of *Textile Research*, official organ of U. S. Institute for Textile Research. The subject for this first report is "Viscosity of Starch Pastes." This is the first of the Institute's co-operatively financed studies to be completed, it having been in progress since the summer of 1935. It was financed on a 50-50 basis by the Textile Foundation and a group of Institute members. A total of \$20,000 was expended in the work, exclusive of donated materials and services. There has been no previous publication of the research findings, because all progress reports of the Institute's co-operatively financed studies are confidential for at least a year to subscribers.

At the request of members who were co-operators in the first study, and of an open conference held in New York last month, the Institute is undertaking the organization and financing of a new research, the warp sizing of cotton and spun rayon. This, as voted by the conference, will be conducted in a Southern laboratory and in Southern mills, and administered by a committee of Southern men. The recently completed study of sizing was conducted at Massachusetts Institute of Technology with some experimental work in New England mills.

The conference papers and discussion are reported in the December issue of *Textile Research*. C. H. Clark, secretary, U. S. Institute for Textile Research, 65 Franklin St., Boston, Mass., states that more than half of the needed financing of this study is already promised, but that the entire \$5,000 needed must be subscribed by the industry as the Textile Foundation is now confining its grants to basic research and expects the industry to finance applied studies of this character.

Loans on Cotton Now \$151,204,054

Washington.—Commodity Credit Corporation made known that "advices of cotton loans" received by it through December 8, 1938, showed loans disbursed by the corporation and lending agencies of \$151,204,054.97 on 3,278,924 bales of cotton. The loans average 8.86 cents per pound.

Cotton Spinning Industry Shows Increase During November

Washington.—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 83.6 per cent capacity, on an 80-hour basis, compared with 81.9 per cent during October this year, and 69.8 per cent during November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30 totaled 26,048,734, of which 22,449,280 were active at some time during the month, compared with 26,086,228 and 22,113,952 for October this year, and 26,706,930 and 22,791,550 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 7,575,193,064, or an average of 291 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,118,439,713 and 273 for October this year, and 6,482,657,746 and 243 for November last year.

Spinning spindles in place included: In cotton-growing States, 18,691,902, of which 17,026,194 were active, compared with 18,713,708 and 16,915,778 for October this year, and 18,772,484 and 17,318,936 for November last year, and in New England States, 6,555,040 and 4,797,100, compared with 6,571,450 and 4,594,870 for October this year, and 7,108,290 and 4,762,054 for November last year.

Active spindle hours included: In cotton-growing States, 6,023,327,937, or an average of 322 hours per spindle in place, compared with 5,622,945,975 and 301 for October this year, and 5,376,085,428 and 286 for November last year, and in New England States, 1,407,199,313 and 215, compared with 1,347,198,525 and 205 for October this year, and 994,612,031 and 140 for November last year.

Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place for November by States follows:

Alabama, 552,512,846 and 296; Connecticut, 99,603,968 and 171; Georgia, 1,100,125,932 and 339; Maine, 182,318,673 and 259; Massachusetts, 724,856,366 and 199; Mississippi, 52,602,455 and 251; New Hampshire, 114,970,166 and 212.

New York, 66,444,492 and 187; North Carolina, 1,789,500,189 and 299; Rhode Island, 259,182,336 and 265; South Carolina, 2,012,827,518 and 353; Tennessee, 210,425,366 and 357; Texas, 70,449,291 and 279; Virginia, 191,660,624 and 299; all other States, 147,685,942 and 201.

Kappa Chapter of Phi Psi Initiates

Lubbock, Tex.—Kappa Chapter of Phi Psi fraternity at Texas Technological College at Lubbock initiated W. H. Jones of William H. Jones and Company of Dallas, Tex., as honorary member on December 18, and Herbert A. Burow, general manager of the Bonham Cotton Mills and the Brenham Cotton Mills has been elected an honorary member and will be initiated some time after the first of the year. Four pledges were also given the third degree in the meeting Sunday evening, December 18. These men were: Guion Gregg, Dallas, Tex.; Theron Lehr, Lubbock, Tex.; James Ray, Lubbock, Tex.; Charles Stokes, Bonham, Tex. The two honorary members elected by Kappa Chapter last year were Dr. Frederick Fiker, secretary of the Engineering Council, and E. T. Pickard, secretary of the Textile Foundation and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Due to the extended illness of Mr. Pickard, he and Mr. Fiker have not yet been initiated, and Kappa Chapter is making plans to have the chapter at Philadelphia Textile School confer the degree upon Dr. Fiker and Mr. Pickard at an early date.

Automatic Starch Control Weighs and Conveys Your Starch to Size Kettles

Equip your slasher room with automatic mercury controlled hopper and scales, giving you uniform warp, and uniform cloth weights. It takes the human element out of your sizing problems; strictly automatic in every respect.



Guarantees the same amount of starch to every mix.

No waste of starch.

No roving cans or buckets to bother with.

Eliminates all guess work.

CHAMPION MACHINERY COMPANY

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Southern Representative:

CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

Personal News

H. H. Spray is now assistant superintendent of Jefferson Mill No. 2, at Crawford, Ga.

R. E. Ledbetter has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

Tom I. De Shields is now superintendent of the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

L. R. Manning is now superintendent of the Mexie Textile Mills, Mexia, Texas.

D. C. Turrentine has been made overseer of weaving at Mills Mill, Woodruff, S. C.

C. J. Meagher is now superintendent of the Queen Ann Mills, Ellenboro, N. C.

R. M. Jordan is now superintendent of the Talladega Cotton Factory, Talladega, Ala.

S. M. Harrison is now secretary of the Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

H. W. Loeper is now superintendent of the Cayuga Linen & Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

H. J. Griffis is now secretary of the Sibley-Enterprise Company, of Augusta, Ga.

George P. Few has become assistant superintendent of Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

Ernest Defore is now overseer of carding at the Manchester (Ga.) Plant of Callaway Mills.

Fred L. Smyre, Jr., has become treasurer of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C.

C. E. Ware is now superintendent of the Abernathy-Houser Manufacturing Company, Statesville, N. C.

W. H. Taylor is now general manager of the Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.

R. M. Jordan is now superintendent of the Talladega Cotton Factory, Talladega, Ala.

T. J. Culpepper, Jr., is now superintendent of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. E. Smith, formerly of Woodruff, S. C., has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Howard Barton is now superintendent of the Silk Mill of the Marshall Field & Company, manufacturing division, at Spray, N. C.

John A. Law, president of Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been re-elected to the board of directors of the Spartanburg County Fair Association.

R. T. Ashley, after January 1st, will cover sales for the Southern territory of the Mount Airy Knitting Company, Mount Airy, N. C., traveling direct from the mill.

W. L. Brantley is now superintendent of the Mobile Cotton Mills, at the McComb, Miss., plant. S. W. Armage was formerly superintendent at this plant.

H. E. Beck, formerly with Page-Madden Company, Inc., is now representing the Gastonia Belting and Supply Company, of Gastonia, N. C.

C. W. Coker, of Sonoco Products Company, Hartsville, S. C., was elected president of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association at their recent meeting.

R. H. Walker, formerly president and treasurer of the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., is now vice-president and sales manager for the same concern.

W. H. Pruitt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of the cloth room at the Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.

John W. Arrington, Jr., has been elected a vice-president of Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C. He will continue his duties as treasurer also.

Cason J. Callaway is chairman of a committee constituted to make recommendations for reorganizing the wild life division of the Georgia State Department of Natural Resources.

Frank Love, secretary and treasurer of the Dora Mills, of Cherryville, N. C. and the Dover Mills, of Shelby, N. C., recently entertained the members of the Boosters Club of the two mills.

Robert W. Twitty has been made superintendent of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C., after having served for some time as assistant superintendent and then as temporary superintendent.

Emile F. Du Pont has been made manager of the new Nylon plant of the Du Pont Company, at Seaford, Del. He comes to his new assignment after 15 years continuous service in various company departments.

J. J. Barnhardt, vice-president of the Cannon Mills at Kannapolis, N. C., has been voted the annual award of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association for the member contributing the most to the association during the year.

J. C. Pirkle, formerly with the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., is now assistant manager and superintendent of the Willinca Cotton Mills, Marietta, Ga.

Richard Arrington has been elected president of Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., succeeding his father, the late John W. Arrington. Mr. Arrington had formerly acted as active vice-president.

D. W. Hunter, president and treasurer of the Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has become executive vice-president of the Mansfield Mills, Inc., and the Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

D. L. La Far is now secretary and treasurer of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, with plants at Gastonia, Ranlo and Worth, N. C. Mr. La Far was formerly general manager and vice-president of both plants.

John E. Smith, formerly mechanical supervisor and general overseer of the weave room at Mills Mill, Woodrug, S. C., has resigned to accept a position as assistant superintendent of the Laurens Cotton Mill, Laurens, S. C.

W. F. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia, Texas, to accept a position as assistant superintendent of Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga. Mr. Smith was with the Mexia Textile Mills for 11 years.

Jacob Gottlieb, of Threads, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., was a recent speaker at a meeting of the Gastonia Rotary Club. He spoke on the history of the development of the Dyestuff industry. He was assisted by Al Beane, chemist for the same company, who demonstrated the action of dyestuffs on cotton fibers.

(Continued on Page 20)

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Twenty Years Ago This Month

The following are excerpts from the Textile Bulletin of December 19th and 26th, 1918.

T. R. Morton, superintendent of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., holds the record of superintendents for length of subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin. He recently paid \$12 for eight years' subscription.

R. J. Wright has been appointed overseer of carding at the Ensign Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

B. E. Willingham has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

J. H. Wilson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and accepted the position as assistant superintendent of the Greenville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

G. R. Hooper has resigned as overseer of carding at the Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., and accepted the position of superintendent of the Jewell Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

MILL NEWS

Forest City, N. C.—The new cotton mill at this place will start operations about the first of the year. It was built by E. M. and J. L. Crow, and will be known as the Floyd Creek Cotton Mills. E. M. Crow will be superintendent.

Pomona, N. C.—The Pomona Mills have practically completed a new brick building which will contain a department store, grocery store, drug store, moving picture show, barber shop, bath rooms, and rooms for the various fraternal orders.

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H. H. Hughes has become superintendent of Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., filling the position left vacant by Frank K. Petrea, who resigned in October.

Joe Neel is now superintendent of the silk throwing unit of the Sellers Manufacturing Company, Saxapahaw, N. C., and not superintendent of the entire plant as was reported in the December 15th issue. J. T. Huneycutt is plant superintendent.

R. C. Anderson, of Charlotte, N. C., has resigned as president and treasurer of the Red Springs (N. C.) Weaving Company, according to reports received. He will continue as president and treasurer of the Carolina Process Company, of Mount Holly, N. C.

Jas. W. Crocker has resigned his position in the weave room of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C., and will move to Washington, D. C., where he will be one of the secretaries of Congressman Joseph R. Bryan.

T. H. McKinney, general manager and vice-president of the American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., is rapidly regaining his health after spending some time in the Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte, N. C.

T. R. Morton has resigned as overseer carding, spinning and twisting with Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark., to accept a position as general overseer carding, spinning and twisting, Minnetonka Rug Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

L. Everett Taylor Southern Agent for National Ring Traveler Co.

Charlotte, N. C.—L. Everett Taylor, on December 1st, succeeded his father, the late C. D. Taylor, as Southern Agent for the National Ring Traveler Company. He will have his headquarters in Charlotte.

Mr. Taylor joined the National Ring Traveler Company upon graduation from college 15 years ago, spent a year in the factory in Providence, R. I., and then took charge of the office and Southern distributing depot in Charlotte. After a term of service there he was promoted to salesman and for a number of years covered North Carolina.

About six years ago he was moved to the Lower South, with headquarters in Atlanta. He will return to Charlotte on January 1st, and assume his new duties in general charge of the Southern affairs of the company, traveling extensively over the whole textile area.

Ginnings Through Dec. 13

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau reported cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to December 13 totaled 11,413,688 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 16,803,113 bales a year ago, and 11,699,116 bales two years ago.

This year's total crop has been estimated by the agri-

culture department at 12,008,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 18,946,000 bales last year, and 13,201,000 bales the 1927-36 10-year average.

Round bales included in the ginnings this year totaled 155,725, compared with 297,160 a year and 270,619 two years ago.

American-Egyptian cotton included totaled 16,876 bales, compared with 8,555 a year ago, and 12,226 two years ago.

New Hercules Ethyl Cellulose Plant

Wilmington, Del.—The first step in an expansion program for the manufacture of ethyl cellulose was announced December 8th by officials of Hercules Powder Company. Work will begin at once on the construction of a new ethyl cellulose plant at Hopewell, Va.

At the present time, Hercules ethyl cellulose is manufactured in a plant at the Hercules Experiment Station, near Wilmington, Del. Transfer of all ethyl cellulose manufacturing activities to Hopewell will be made as soon

as the new plant is completed. The new unit provides Hercules with increased production facilities to keep pace with the growing demand for ethyl cellulose.

According to M. G. Milliken, general manager of the Cellulose Products Department, Hopewell will prove an ideal location for the manufacture of ethyl cellulose.

Two Mills Will Pay Dividends of \$122,500

Greenville, S. C.—Two Greenville County textile firms are paying out dividends totaling \$122,500 within a month.

Directors of Piedmont Manufacturing Company authorized a dividend of 60 cents a share, amounting to \$48,000, to be paid on January 2.

The board of directors of Dunbar Mills recently authorized the payment of a routine preferred stock dividend totaling about \$9,500 on January 2. The firm paid a dividend of 40 cents a share on common stock, amounting to about \$65,000, on December 1.

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Junius M. Smith - - - - - Vice-President and Business Manager
Ellis Royal - - - - - Associate Editor

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

1 9 3 9

We enter 1939 with the feeling that it will be an exceptionally good year for the textile industry.

Our optimism is based upon the belief that the effect of the immense pump priming during the late summer and fall has not yet had much influence upon business, due to the delay in getting many of the projects under way. We know that many of the contracts have not yet been placed and that a very large per cent of the building materials has not yet been bought.

Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, says:

The prospect for 1939 is rising prices for finished goods and more stable prices for raw materials.

Roger W. Babson says:

Opportunities in business such as this country has not witnessed for over a generation are at hand today.

The Brookmire Counselor says:

The basic recovery forces responsible for this bull market continue strongly evident. In addition, the seasonal tendency of the stock market is soon to become favorable, as the already abundant supply of funds seeking investment becomes swelled by the year-end flood of dividend and interest payments.

We are optimistic for 1939 and part of 1940 but believe this will be a time to heed the admonition, "Make hay while the sun shines," for it appears to us that dark clouds and a dark

period in our history will follow the coming period of business activity.

On December 15th, the United States Treasury debt jumped to \$39,400,000,000, or \$303 for every man, woman and child in this country.

On December 31, 1930, only eight years ago, our treasury debt was \$16,026,000,000, and had been reduced to that figure from the war period peak of \$26,596,000,000 on August 31, 1919.

In eight years the treasury debt has gone from \$16,026,000,000 to \$39,400,000,000, and yet we are told that there are as many unemployed as when the spending splurge began.

Einstein attempted by his theory of relativity to show that two parallel lines would eventually come together, but no one has yet risen to claim that a constantly rising indebtedness would eventually meet the point from which it began to rise.

We have never known a man to live indefinitely upon borrowed money. Einstein may be wrong about parallel lines eventually meeting, but the debtor and the creditor always meet whether the debtor be an individual or a government.

We advise operations based upon an expectation of business activity during 1939, and possibly through 1940, but keeping a weather eye upon the day of reckoning and the chaos which must eventually come from the waste and extravagance of these years.

Decrease in New England Spindles

Very few have realized that the steady dismantling of cotton mills in New England has brought that section to the point that there are now two Southern States, each of which is operating more spindles than all of New England, and that from the standpoint of spindle hours they are almost equalled by another Southern State.

The November report on cotton spindles in operation shows—

North Carolina	5,989,144
South Carolina	5,707,176
All of New England	4,797,100

From the standpoint of spindle hours operated during November, 1938, the standing was—

South Carolina	2,012,827,518
North Carolina	1,789,500,189
All of New England	1,407,199,313
Georgia	1,100,125,932

In March, 1923, the New England States

had 21,005,516 spindles and were operating 19,430,656 of them.

Some have had the illusion that the cotton mills which have gone out of New England have been moved to the South, but statistics show that, during the period in which New England has lost almost 15,000,000 cotton spindles, the South has made an increase of less than 3,000,000 spindles, and as many of the additional Southern mills have been built with new machinery, it seems that less than 1,500,000 of the 15,000,000 spindles which have disappeared from New England, have been moved South and that the others have gone to the junk pile.

There is also the illusion that New England lost its spindles because of Southern competition in the form of low wages, long hours and child labor, but such had not been the case.

The truth is that New England lost the bulk of its cotton manufacturing because of labor union domination and unfriendly legislation.

Mill managers found themselves under the constant threat of strikes promoted by professional agitators. They would settle one strike but would find another promoted as soon as the payment of union dues dropped below the requirements of the labor leaders.

Under such circumstances they dared not book large orders or invest money in new and improved equipment, and it was inevitable that their equipment soon became so antiquated that they could not compete with mills in the South which had been equipped with new machinery.

To make matters worse, every session of the legislature brought threats of unfriendly legislation inspired by labor union leaders and promoted by those who catered to the vote of organized labor.

The mill men of New England were not to blame, as they stood helpless while seeing a magnificent textile industry go into discard and with it the jobs of more than 100,000 textile employees, many of whom had followed false leaders.

There have been some who have professed to believe that the Wage-Hour Law will restore the textile industry to New England, but it has never been a case of wages, hours or child labor and New England will soon realize that labor racketeers and unfriendly legislators permanently destroyed a once magnificent and prosperous industry.

Few have realized that the destruction has reached the point that all of New England is operating less cotton spindles than either North Carolina or South Carolina and that from the standpoint of operating hours it is now being pushed by Georgia.

Harry Hopkins' Record

Harry L. Hopkins, who as Secretary of Commerce is to deal with the business men of this country, has never earned a dollar as the result of his own business activity.

Who's Who says:

HOPKINS, HARRY L., Federal Relief Administrator; b. Sioux City, Ia., 1890; grad. Grinnell (Ia.) Coll., LL.D., 1935. Began as supervisor Assn. for Improving Condition of Poor; exec. sec. Bd. Child Welfare, 1918-22; div. mgr. New Orleans for Amer. Red Cross, 1922-24; then asst. dir. Assn. for Improving Conditions of Poor; then dir. New York Tuberculosis and Health Assn.; apptd. exec. dir. N. Y. State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, 1931, chmn., 1932; apptd. Federal Administrator of Emergency Relief, 1933; Works Progress Administrator, 1935. Home: 2821 N St., N. W.; Office, Works Progress Administration, 1734 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

Babson's Eight Resolutions for 1939

(By Roger W. Babson)

1. LABOR: Resolved, that the Wagner Act be amended to give employer and worker equal protection.
2. TAXES: Resolved, that the tax laws be changed to encourage initiative and to penalize "riskless" investing.
3. SOCIAL SECURITY: Resolved, that the social security act be put on a pay-as-you-go basis.
4. RAILROADS: Resolved, that the railroads be given a free hand to get back on their own feet.
5. UTILITIES: Resolved, that the TVA play fair and deal justly in its great undertaking.
6. CONGRESS: Resolved, that "reform legislation" be shelved for 1939 at least.
7. DEFENSE: Resolved, that armaments be expanded without forgetting that peace comes only as the causes of war are eliminated.
8. RELIGION: Resolved, that the Christmas Spirit be extended and applied throughout 1939.

Fraudulent Cotton Seed

A recent report of the Department of Agriculture lays bare the fraudulent claims of new cottons which are expected to produce four bales to the acre, the seed of which has been sold for from ten to one hundred dollars a bushel, on the promise that it will grow twice as much long staple cotton as any other strain on earth.—From the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Mill News

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Wrenn Hosiery Mills, of Thomasville, are building an addition to the present plant structure. G. W. Campbell, general manager of the mills, said that the new addition will be utilized for a part of the present machinery as extra room is needed, and for the general manufacture of children's hose.

DANVILLE, VA.—The directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills at their meeting recently took no action on the semi-annual preferred dividend, which means that it will not be paid January 1, a sum of \$225,000. This is the third preferred dividend which has been passed.

WEST GASTONIA, N. C.—At the Arlington Plant of Textiles, Inc., work is going forward on installation of new equipment to enable the company to devote a greater portion of its output to the manufacture of coarse yarn.

This plant is again operating on a full-time schedule for the first time in quite a while.

RANDLEMAN, N. C.—Announcement has been made of the membership of the board of directors of Randleman Industries, Inc., the corporation formed for the purpose of erecting a building to house the new full-fashioned hosiery mill which will be operated here.

Dr. T. L. Helms is chairman of the board. Members are Dr. A. B. Fruman, Dr. C. D. Kistler, W. H. Trogon, Frank Talley, Cletis Brookshire, D. L. Brown and A. B. Beasley.

Officers, previously announced, are Dr. Freeman, president; Dr. Kistler, vice-president; Ernest Talley, secretary and treasurer.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—A business deal of considerable magnitude recently in Asheboro was the purchase of the Cetwick Silk Mills by W. J. Armfield, III, and associates. The new ownership has assumed management.

The plant will be operated as public silk throwsters as in the past under the direct management of Mr. Armfield and L. E. Milks, who was associated with the mill for a number of years and who will be superintendent in charge of manufacturing. L. H. Pierce, who will continue as office manager, and G. C. Graves will remain as superintendent of sales. The remainder of the personnel is unchanged, according to Mr. Armfield.

TUPELO, MISS.—James M. Savery, president of the Tupelo Chamber of Commerce, announced that the strike-closed Tupelo Cotton Mills would reopen on a co-operative basis with workers buying stock out of their weekly pay checks.

The plant was closed in April, 1937, by a strike and has been in receivership nearly a year, Savery said. It has 16,000 spindles and employed approximately 400 persons.

Savery said the RFC had agreed to advance half the

value of the plant, "probably more than \$100,000," to make a down payment and finance operations until stock payments accumulate.

The plan for workers to divert 10 per cent of their weekly wages to stock purchases has been accepted in mass meetings of former employees, Savery said. He expects to begin operating within 90 days.

Half the directors will be chosen by workers and half by the Chamber of Commerce.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Norman S. Illges, president of the Shannon Hosiery Mill, has let the contract for its new building here to Potter & Shackelford, of Greenville, S. C. The architects will be J. E. Serrine & Company, of Greenville.

The plant will be a one-story structure.

RAMSEUR, N. C.—Discussing the installation of new machinery at the Columbia Manufacturing Company, I. F. Craven, president and treasurer, comments:

"This installation was made by Saco-Lowell Machine Works from whom we bought our new machines. It represents an entire change of our opening and picker system, including the installation of new cleaning equipment, two units of one-process picker machines, waste machine, newest type automatic blending reserves, eveners, control feeds, distributor, etc."

TOCCOA, GA.—Contract has been let for a new bleachery for the thread mill here, 110,146 feet, according to announcement by E. W. Thomas, of New York City, general manager of the thread company, who was here in conference with the contractor. Machinery from Northern plants, some units of which will weigh 50,000 pounds, will be installed for dyeing, bleaching and mercerizing. The unit will consume 40,000 gallons of water daily, and when the bleachery is in full operation and the thread plant is running at capacity, pay rolls will increase from \$300,000 annually to \$400,000. A new warehouse is to be constructed, also, Mr. Thomas stated.

CONCORD, N. C.—Construction will begin soon on a dam to be built on Buffalo Creek two miles northwest of Kannapolis to provide an adequate water supply for the Cannon Mill plants and residents of the Towel City.

Surveyors are at work now marking the boundaries of property recently taken under option by the Cannon Mills Company. The dam will be located near the site of the pump which sends water into Kannapolis standpipes for storage under the present water supply system.

The new reservoir, when completed, will provide enough water to supply Kannapolis for 700 days without being supplemented, according to preliminary estimates. The lake is expected to have a shore-line of about 10 miles, and capacity of the proposed reservoir has been estimated tentatively at 1,000,000,000 gallons.



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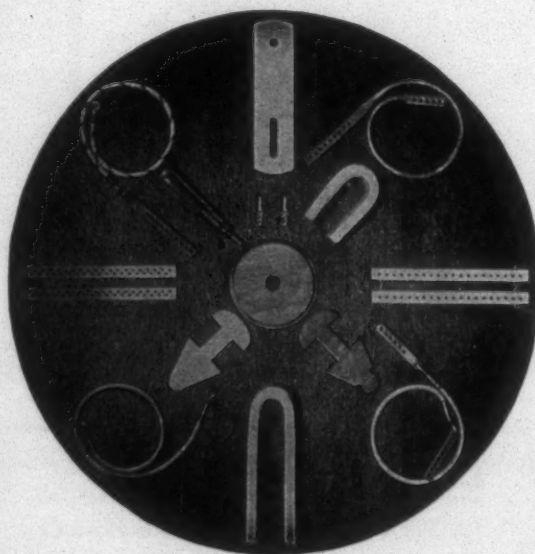


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Discussion On Carding-Spinning-Weaving By Piedmont Division S. T. A.

(Continued from page 6)

Variation in Warp Size

A. W. Benoy, Asst. Mgr., Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., Shelby, N. C.: Our time is getting short, and we are going to run through this thing very quickly. The first question reads: "What is the cause of variation in the percentage of size on warps when apparently all conditions are the same from one warp to the next?"

Can someone give us the reason for the variation between sets when apparently the conditions are the same?

Mr. Benoy: We have some representatives of sizing products here today. Maybe some of them could tell us something about it. Mr. Whisnant, will you let us hear from you?

W. L. Whisnant, Salesman, Stodghill & Co., Concord, N. C.: I should really rather not comment on that.

A Member: You were once a weaver and a slasher, were you not?

Mr. Whisnant: Yes, sir. Oh, I might say that there are two or three conditions that might cause it. One is that you may not have the same man running those sets. One man will make up his size a little bit differently from the next. Then the same man may not make up his batches just exactly alike. Then you may not have the same amount of condensation in the steam pipe. One man may run quite a bit more tension on the beams, which will stretch the yarn a little. Another man comes along and thinks that is not right and changes them back. There are a number of things that will cause it.

Mr. Edwards: How do you determine the percentage? Has anybody seen one of these French instruments with a needle that you stick into a bale of cotton or a pile of yarn and which tells you the moisture content?

Mr. Dilling: Yes, I have seen some of those. It has a number of needles on it. You stick them into a bale of cotton or a pile of yarn, and it will tell you the moisture content. From what I have seen of it, it looks very fine, and it is very quick; it is almost instantaneous.

Mr. Edwards: The reason I brought that up is that if you have it in the slasher room you could stick it into your beam and determine the moisture content.

Mr. Benoy: So far as the moisture content in the finished warp is concerned, we do not have any way of determining that percentage. In figuring the percentage of size, which of course includes the amount of moisture left in the yarn, we take the total weight of the slashed yarn and subtract from it the net weight of the raw yarn, to get the increase; then divide the total weight into the increase in order to get the percentage of size and moisture. But we have no way of determining the amount of moisture, separate from the amount of size, in our finished warps.

Mr. Miller: I am neither a weaver nor a slasher, but I want to ask why, if there is that much variation in the size, they jump on the carder every time there is any variation in the cloth weight. (Laughter.)

Mr. Benoy: In view of the fact that no way has been found to keep a uniform percentage of size in the slasher, naturally they do jump on the carder about the waste.

Mr. Holt: I think that is just a little bit misleading. There are some methods by which you can more or less control the amount of sizing you put into a beam. That is by eliminating the human element as far as possible. Of course, there are instruments on the market that control the warp, control the size in the box, and in other ways control it. There are also methods for determining the size in the yarn. That is, at certain periodic times take a certain amount of your sized warp to the laboratory, extract all the moisture, ascertain the difference between the weight of the unsized dry yarn and the weight of the yarn that has been sized, and you can assume that the majority of the difference is size. From that you can ascertain the amount you are putting in, and thus you arrive at some method of controlling it.

Mr. Benoy: Thank you, Mr. Holt.

Mr. Benoy: Is there anything more on that? If not, are there any questions from the floor?

Chairman Bowen: Going back to the slashing, is this variation in the sizing as noticeable in slashers where you have temperature control as where you have not?

Mr. Benoy: I might say, personally, that we have no automatic control, and it is a matter of leaving it up entirely to the operator. Mr. Holt, you have temperature controls, do you not?

Mr. Holt: Yes, sir.

Mr. Benoy: Complete automatic control on the slasher. Do you find the results more uniform than you did with human control?

Mr. Holt: Yes, we find it much better.

Mr. Benoy: Has anyone else anything to say on that point?

Mr. Whisnant: I was in a mill about four weeks ago that had just completed the installation of recorders, and they told me that they had already figured that in six months' time the instruments would have paid for themselves in this variation alone. (I believe they had four slashers.) I have worked in mills that had them and in mills that did not have them, and regardless of cost, those instruments are well worth having.


Mr. Benoy: Are there any more questions? I think it is about time to close. It is a great pleasure to have been with you again, and I have thoroughly enjoyed the discussion.

Chairman Bowen: It is getting a little late, but we want to have a few words from Mr. Marshall Dilling, general chairman of one of the sections.

(Mr. Dilling said he had attended, as a representative of the Southern Textile Association, a symposium at Duke University, Durham, N. C., on "The Changing Economic Base in the South," and gave a brief report thereon, which he said was not for publication.)

Chairman Bowen: If there is nothing further to come up, the meeting stands adjourned.

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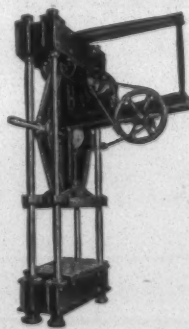
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Sales of cotton gray goods have held up rather surprisingly during the usually stagnant holiday period. Up to the time of closing for Christmas, orders continued to come in, and about a million and a half yards of print cloths and carded broadcloths were sold in the half-day session on the 23rd.

There was some surprise registered in the market upon the opening of the latest Government bids for cotton goods.

It is pointed out that the bids show extremely narrow price spreads between respective sellers or mills. On a number of items the differences between the lowest and those next in range are little more than $\frac{1}{8}$ c a yard. At times the differences are even smaller. One conclusion arises in the minds of those who comment on the phenomenon. To them it appears that mills and selling houses have about reached the lowest trading levels to which they can be expected to go. It is felt such avoidance of further price easing demonstrates how likely prices are to rebound during the course of the opening weeks of the season. At least, it is taken for granted that, if there has been no demonstration of breaking down to obtain large Government business, there certainly will be none during the period of active covering by manufacturers and piece goods distributors. Of course, it is explained, a few cloth sources have put in higher than average bids, but evidently they were not eager to sell.

One of the most encouraging features of the current market is the evidence of low secondary inventories. In many quarters they are substantially below 50 per cent of the totals of a year ago at this time. Various primary market firms made casual surveys of customers' stocks and see ahead their need of considerable merchandise. The situation is altogether different from what it was a year ago. Now they all need goods to conduct their retailing business, whether they are chain stores, mail order houses, department stores or independent dry goods neighborhood retailers. Various converting and manufacturing establishments often have very nearly the stocks they had a year ago. But such inventories were built up through purchases made in the primary market at what are the low trading levels of recent weeks and sometimes extending as far back as three or four months ago. Resulting from this is the outlook for a healthy business at what are expected to be slightly better profit margins than have been possible during recent weeks.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—The market for cotton yarns remains better than for some time, with the shorter year end vacations for inventory and plant adjustment indicating that mills anticipate a continuance of this improved condition.

Combed peeler yarns not only continue to enjoy active requisitions against standing orders, but new buying also has improved over the low point in November. Ply combed yarn production lately went up to the highest total for any week back to Spring of 1937. Output of single combed counts is the largest in nearly 18 months. Shipments of single and ply, combined, have reached the weekly average of around 2 million pounds, continuing rapidly to draw down the backlog of unfilled combed yarn orders accumulated by the mills up to the middle of last month.

Quite recently the attitude of market interests and spinners' agents has become much more confident. Prospects now are that the bulk of January buying may be done on a slightly higher price level than since October. Some interests contend the October peak prices of the fall buying movement will be exceeded this month, especially if cotton quotations should stiffen meanwhile.

A noted authority, who has recently been advising clients not to cover with yarn beyond March 31, unless at lower prices, is now advising them to cover at current prices and to extend such coverage at least to April 15, and to attend to this at once.

During the last four to six weeks the volume of new business in carded counts has at least held even with the like 1937 period in pounds, so that dollar volume shows a gain estimated at from 5 to 10 per cent. Also, deliveries during the current stretch have run far ahead of the like 1937 period, which distributors regard as more significant than the gain registered in their income from sales.

Not since before the World War has the cotton sale yarn market shown such price stability as during 1938, the range of high and low at no time being much more than 7 per cent above or below the yearly average prices, as applying to ordinary quality carded yarns. Combed peeler yarns showed more flexibility than carded, but remained free of erratic price movements.

Seldom before, during a year marked in its earlier months by poor volume of yarn sales and hesitant deliveries, have collections remained so satisfactory, all things considered, to most distributors. The forebodings harbored in this respect by a good many a year ago turned out to be largely without foundation.

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Steel Heddle Issues**New Catalog**

A very complete and attractive catalog covering harness frames has just been issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, general offices in Philadelphia, Pa., and plants in Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Montreal, Canada.

The catalog is 8½ x 11", 28 pages, said to be furnished with illustrations of all known types of frames and accessories.

Grade And Staple**Show Improvement**

Cotton ginned in the United States prior to December 1 was of much better grade and staple than that ginned during the same period last season, the United States Department of Agriculture reported.

Middling and higher grades were 51.7 per cent of the crop last season and 58.8 per cent this season. There was 34.3 per cent of one inch and longer cotton last season as compared to 48.6 this season.

Of the entire crop 93.9 per cent was tenderable this season as compared to 87.7 per cent last season. There were 11,214,686 bales ginned this season prior to December 1.

For the white grades of cotton ginned prior to December 1, the percentages of each class follow for 1938 and 1937: Good middling, 6.9 and 4.7; strict middling, 19.7 and 17.9; middling, 32.2 and 29.1; strict low middling, 16.6 and 20.2; low middling and lower, 2.6 and 6.3.

Spotted grades: Strict middling, 12.6 and 10.0; middling, 8.4 and 8.9; strict low middling, 0.7 and 1.7.

The staple lengths are: Shorter than ¾, 5.2 per cent this season and 10.0 per cent last season; ¾ and ⅞, 19.1 and 29.1; ⅞ and 1, 27.1 and 26.6; one inch and 1⅓, 24.1 and 19.0; 1⅓ and 1⅝, 16.9 and 10.0; 1⅝ and 1⅞, 6.2 and 4.7; 1⅞ and longer, 1.4 and 0.6.

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Decline in Exports of Cotton is Noted

Washington.—Exports of cotton from the United States in November totaled 481,000 bales valued at \$24,639,000 compared with 465,000 bales valued at \$23,754,000 in October and 797,000 bales valued at \$42,903,000 in November, 1937, according to an analysis of the export statistics by the textile division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Total exports for the four months, August to November, aggregated 1,535,000 bales valued at \$79,100,000 compared with 2,434,000 bales valued at \$141,058,000 for the corresponding four months of 1937, a decline of 899,000 bales or 36.9 per cent in value, it was stated.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co. Establish Warehouse In Charlotte

Arnold, Hoffman & Company, well known chemical manufacturers and distributors, with headquarters in Providence, R. I. and branch offices in all major sections of the textile industry, have recently established a warehouse in Charlotte, N. C. to facilitate deliveries in the surrounding territory.

They have also added Stephen J. Hawes to the sales staff of their Charlotte office. Mr. Hawes is a recent graduate of N. C. State University where he specialized in textile chemistry.

Final Cotton Forecast 12,008,000 Bales

Washington.—The agriculture department in its final forecast of the year estimated the 1938 cotton crop at 12,008,000 bales, a decrease of 129,000 bales from the November estimate.

The Census Bureau reported 11,233,157 bales of cotton ginned to December 1, as against 10,124,708 to November 1, and 16,175,505 during the same period last year.

The indicated yield per acre on 26,499,000 acres harvested this year was reported at 226.8 pounds, compared with 266.9 pounds in 1937 and a 1927-36 average of 179.8.

The 1938 crop of slightly over 12,000,000 bales was drastically below last year's all-time record of 18,946,000 bales and the 10-year average of 13,201,000 bales.

The department revised its estimate of acres harvested and placed the figure at 25,346,000 a drop of 25.5 per cent under last year.

The department estimated 26,144,000 acres were under cultivation on July 1, but allowed 3.1 per cent for abandonment.

World cotton consumption for the year ending July 31 was estimated at 26,748,000 bales, and world production at 35,591,000 bales.

At the end of October, 15,312,719 bales were stored in this country in public warehouses and at cotton compresses.

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Southern Electric Service Co.
Charlotte, North Carolina

Sixteenth Year End Textile Review

(Continued from Page 4)

mills have been converted to spun rayon with relatively little change in equipment. New Machinery designed to eliminate unnecessary operations and handling is a certain next step, and some of it is already available. In sum then, the next competitive advantages in spun rayon weaving will go to plants which are especially equipped to manufacture this class of goods.

The monopoly investigation has started on a constructive note which, if maintained, should produce enlightenment and good. Unless the scope of the committee's work is enlarged, its findings should not directly affect textile production and distribution. It is not unlikely, however, that the textile machinery industry, in which patents play so large a part, may be called upon for testimony as to its operations. Even if this occurs, we do not feel that it could become a 1939 consideration for the textile participant. In this connection, we feel a machinery inventory of the industry, conducted by some impartial body, would prove of inestimable value. Such a review of necessity should include age of equipment and a rating of its condition. All mills participating would then be able to appraise the relative effectiveness of their machinery with all other similar equipment in the industry. The many further benefits which might result are unmistakable.

Trade Agreement

The 3-way trade agreement between Canada, Great Britain and the United States is the result of long and difficult negotiations. Inequalities are inevitable in tariff accords and time alone reveals them. Frequently, the anticipated harm does not eventuate, but other unseen difficulties arise. On balance, we feel that the arrangement should work out to the advantage of all. The course which the pound sterling follows is controlling. The agreements provide that if a wide variation occurs in the rate of exchange between the dollar and pound sterling which any of the governments considers so substantial as to prejudice its industries or commerce, it may propose negotiations for the modification of the agreement, and, if no agreement can be reached, it may terminate the entire accord on 30-days' notice.

As an industry we are gradually becoming more promotional-minded. Individual progress is largely tied up to the question of originality, which is the basis of the successful promotional idea. Competition exists in this field, as it does in all commercial endeavor. To launch a poor development and promote it, or to take a good idea and present it poorly, are equal evils. Proper timing, pace and sense of value are all essential to success. Intensity of effort and ability to maintain it, to keep the ball rolling, are important. Unfortunately, this drive is relentless—much more so than should be necessary, but under existing conditions it is unavoidable.

The textile industry has maintained a relatively high volume of consumption and yet, as mentioned, it has been unable to market the full production of its most effective machinery. Some day we shall realize that textile consumption can be increased measurably, but in order to accomplish this, every unproductive item of cost from

(Continued on Page 37)

MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Fall Meeting of Northern Master Mechanics

Division S. T. A.

THE fall meeting of the Northern Master Mechanics' Division of the Southern Textile Association was held on Saturday, November 26th, at the Erwin Auditorium, West Durham, N. C. L. M. Kinkaid, master mechanic at the Thrift Plant of the Kendall Company, Paw Creek, N. C., presided at the meeting.

The feature of the meeting was the showing of a talking moving picture on lubrication, in which was demonstrated the various types of bearings and the proper application and type of oils; the proper lubrication of gears, cylinders, etc. It was a highly interesting and instructive picture, shown through the courtesy of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, by their North Carolina representative, Bruce Cotten, of Charlotte, N. C.

Following the showing of the moving picture, chairman Kinkaid thanked Mr. Cotten and inquired of the gathering as to whether or not they had any questions to ask regarding the picture.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

Bruce Cotten: I shall be very glad to answer any questions (or try to do so) about problems that confront you in your plants. We know that today machinery is made with greater precision and has higher production. Due to high speeds, we have to use an oil of higher stability to get the best results.

Mr. A.: I should like to ask if the spinning spindle of today is run at very many more revolutions per minute than it used to be and, without putting a high-sounding name like viscosity on it, would you say the oil is heavier?

Mr. Cotten: It is a heavier oil, to take part of that shock load, than the spindle oil that was formerly used.

Mr. A.: In other words, if that spindle has a weight to hold it has to have more cushion to stay under it and support it?

Mr. Cotten: That is true.

Mr. A.: Suppose it were the same weight of spindle and the same weight of package, but simply picked up in speed, what change would you make in the oil?

Mr. Cotten: It is mostly for the weight in the bearing that we recommend the change to the heavier oil, more than it is for the speed.

Mr. A.: The heat is also increased?

Mr. Cotten: Oh, yes, it is increased to a certain point.

Mr. A.: It has been interesting to me to notice that where you have a Reeves drive, or any kind of bearing where the drive has been down from the ceiling location, if you put it on the floor and it is up from the floor location the oil would come in at the wrong place.

Mr. Cotten: That is true. I was in a plant in another State where the load was on the top of the bearing and the application was also made at the top. You can imagine what results the man was getting. It is very important to check the point of application of the oil to the bearings.

Oiling of Looms

Chairman: Lubrication is a very important matter. We know that loom cost is from six to fifteen dollars a year per loom, so I think it is a very important problem. I should like to ask Mr. Parks, Sr., what he thinks oil plays in his loom cost.

P. B. Parks, Sr., Manager, The Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Nos. 1, 4 and 6, Durham: I think it plays a big part in it. We are now running our A Model looms around 200. We have picked up speed not only on the looms but on other machines likewise in different parts of the mill, and they have to have that oil film. Generally speaking, mill men in the past have known very little about oil films. But you have that film there. For instance, I have in mind now the rocker shaft bearing on the loom. All of you know what trouble we have had with that. It has just a little rocking motion. The oiler comes around probably twice a week and puts a few drops of oil on there. In the last few years they have changed those bearings and also have improved the shaft, and we have to change the type of lubrication. All these parts on a loom are running at high speed and experience a good many shocks, and we have faced in the last few years high maintenance cost and have not known exactly how to solve that problem. I think this picture brings to our minds exactly what lubrication means. It recalls to us just what happens on a loom which is experiencing shocks all the time, first from one side and then from the other, all happening at very high rates of speed all during the day. Lubrication does play a very important part, and we have had to depend almost entirely upon oil salesmen for the recommended oils for spindles or turbines or gas engines or anything else for which we need oil.

We are rapidly going to greases, not only for other bearings, but for ball bearings. The Erwin Cotton Mills have very largely gone on high-speed looms in the last few years, and it was recommended that we use grease. But the clearance was a little too close, and the grease could not get in. We found that we had to go on oil for a while and then go to grease. Now they are running better.

The problem of lubrication is something the master mechanic comes up against every day.

We had it come up in my own plant in roving frames the other day. We alemited some of them and oiled some. Now we are alemiting the whole works, and I believe we shall get on better. But we find when we alemite a gear that is revolving rather rapidly on a certain stud we have enough clearance for that grease to get in. The proper selection of oils and greases is most important, and we have to rely to a certain extent upon what the oil salesman tells us. I was just wondering whether or not we had taken the proper precautions to get the right consistency or right viscosity of oil in high-speed roller bearing spindles. I should like this gentleman to tell us something about that. We have the large package, high-speed roller bearing spindle. It has the roller bearing in the top of it, and the load is taken down to the bottom. We have had quite a bit of trouble, and I was wondering whether we should change.

Mr. Cotten: Do you know about what viscosity you carry?

Mr. Parks: No, I do not. It is something to which I have not given much thought, but this brings it to my mind.

Mr. Cotten: Probably it would take an oil of about 70 seconds viscosity.

Trouble With Line Shaft Bearings

Mr. C.: We have a bad condition in our mill with line-shaft bearings. The shaft is installed under the floor and driven from belts up top, and to get the proper speed on the machines the belts have to be so tight that it lifts the shaft from the bottom of the bearing and pulls it up toward the top.

Mr. Cotten: Why is that? Is it due to slippage?

Mr. C.: Yes, we have to do that to maintain the speed on the machines. It is a short drive, and they can not rely on the belt tension, because the machines is directly over the pull. What I want to get at is that we use a pick-up ring, and from time to time those bearings burn out.

Mr. Cotten: You have, no doubt, high temperatures existing there because of the pull from the belt, and the speed, too. In that case you will have to go to a heavier bodied oil, because you have an unusual condition there.

Mr. C.: We can not put in too heavy oil there, because it would stop the rings.

Mr. Cotten: I do not mean to suggest too heavy an oil, but you have to have an oil with a good film base to take care of that one condition. Ordinary oils will not meet that requirement.

Mr. C.: Would grooving that top bearing help any?

of the oil is just before the pressure to the oil wedge.

Mr. Cotten: It should. You see, always the entrance

Speaking of grooving, I have seen people put in grooving—all kinds of cross grooving, thinking that it would help them, but it would be detrimental to the bearing. Where you have pressure what you want to do is to build the oil pressure up just before the oil wedge.

Mr. D.: This particular job of which he was speaking drives two lines of looms. With high speed the bearing is pulled up to the top of the box. Naturally it is not going to lubricate as well. It never will, no matter what is done to it, because it does not furnish the amount of oil it should. It goes out to the end. As he says, it is very necessary to run those belts tight. Some of them are tighter than they should be. I venture to say if we cut all bearings out of the bottom, the shaft will still swing up to the top.

Greases

Mr. E.: I should like to ask one more question on grease and oil. Mr. Parks spoke about our high-speed looms. They are alemited. I notice that our grease cost per loom is higher than the cost was on oil. Of course, we have just begun it this past year. Do you think we should expect a higher cost per loom with grease?

Mr. Cotten: I do not think you should. You know with grease, as with oil, it is in the application.

Mr. E.: We put plenty in there.

Mr. Cotten: We do not like to see too much grease applied. If you apply too much grease, it is packed in and you get friction in the grease just as in oil. That will cause heating. What system of application do you use to apply the grease?

Mr. E.: We have a high-pressure gun that puts it in. It goes through a tube.

Mr. Cotten: Care should be used in applying grease with a high pressure gun to prevent getting too much grease into the bearing.

What is your period of greasing? Are you following up a bill of specifications for the time of greasing?

Mr. E.: Yes. The loom people gave us an oiling schedule on it.

I thought maybe starting up the new looms is what made it rather high. I was a little surprised at the figures, because I hoped it would be the other way.

Mr. Cotten: It occurs to me that there is a lot of waste there. I should think that the grease cost would be lower.

Mr. F.: It is possible he has less mechanical wear there, which will make up for the greater amount of grease he is using. If he had used oil he might have had more wear, and possibly the saving in wear would more than make up for the increased cost in greasing. Of course, I do not know whether or not that has been checked up.

Chairman: There is one question I should like to ask. How many of you gentlemen put you belts on with a known tension per square inch?

Mr. H.: I doubt if any of them do. I think it should

be done, though. They just put them on tight enough to pull the machine, regardless.

Summer Oil and Winter Oil

Chairman: Let's take up that first question. It reads: "Should there be any difference in summer oil and winter oil in a textile plant?" Do any of you gentlemen change the oil from summer to winter?

A Member: I use the same.

Mr. I.: I am changing oil this week-end, putting in a lighter grade of oil on account of the lower temperature. I think I shall get better results out of it. I have talked to three different oil companies on the same subject, and all advised me to put in a lighter grade of oil when I have lower temperature. That came up because last winter I had a motor bearing get stuck on a well pump. I took the motor out. The shaft got stuck; I think because of the cold weather the oil would not flow, and it gripped the shaft and the shaft got stuck. I think with low temperatures you should change the oil. I have a lot of motors I am going to change the oil on.

Referring to the gentleman who spoke a while ago, I got a great deal of help when I had a problem like that by cutting out a little slot in the top of the bearing and putting in a felt wick.

Mr. C.: We did not have a great deal of trouble until until we went to high speed. Since then we have.

Power Saving By Master Mechanic

Chairman: Would any other member like to talk regarding oils? If not, we will take up the second question: "What part can the master mechanic play in effecting power savings over the entire plant?"

A Member: I think he should do a whole lot in the way of going over the plant and looking over the various types of bearings and recommending to the superintendent and the overseers various types of oil to meet their conditions. In most rooms the overseers figure on carrying one or two oils; they do not want to bother with a great many types. But where there are bearings of a great many different kinds I think the master mechanic should recommend to the overseer the proper body of oil to meet the different requirements. I know of a weaving room where they have one type of oil; they said they got loom oil because looms were all they had in the room. It said loom oil on the barrel, and so they were satisfied with that. (Laughter.)

Mr. E.: To effect savings, the master mechanic can see that machinery is properly aligned. Some time ago our superintendent decided to move some spinning frames, and he called in one of those jackleg overhaulers. When they got them moved it took about three men to turn the cylinder.

We should see that shafts are properly aligned. It makes no difference whether your mill has been built and running for twenty-five years. About once a year put your instrument on your shafts and see that they are properly aligned. Another thing; it is a good idea to walk through your plant occasionally. For instance, yesterday morning—late in the morning—I walked through the mill. The sun was shining and the mill was well lighted,

yet in one room the lights were burning. You may not think it is your problem, but turning off those lights does save power. I called that overseer's attention to it and told him he could save his salary in a short time by turning off the lights when they are not needed.

Another thing; you can see that your mill is properly warmed up. It is remarkable how much power you can save by having the mill properly warmed up.

C. B. Brown, Assistant Engineer, Duke Power Company, Charlotte, N. C.: You can keep your demand down on Monday morning when it is cold by staggering your load. If you have some miscellaneous motors, maybe in the picker room, if you can lay them off for a half hour you will save on your power bill by reducing your demand. If you can lay off say ten per cent of your load for a half hour, it will keep your demand down. Stagger your load, and it will keep your monthly demand down.

Mr. J.: That is fine, but the general idea on Monday morning seems to be to get those things started on a tight pulley. We do not have very much co-operation on Monday morning. We have to get started.

Chairman: Most of you gentlemen have direct responsibility, don't you? I think the power end of it is our responsibility. If the power cost per pound goes up higher than it should be, I think it is up to us to reduce it. We have direct supervision of all the nonproductive machinery.

G. C. Queen, Master Mechanic, Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.: As to saving power in a textile plant, a great saving of power can be made by using ball or roller bearings instead of plain or ring-oiling bearings. I happen to have here a test I made on a line shaft which I changed from plain bearings to ball bearings. I used a recording watt meter, which showed that on the plain bearings the H. P. load was 51.2. After changing over to the ball bearings it showed a H. P. load of 48, which was a saving of 6.7 per cent of power. A similar test on a spinning frame which I changed over showed a saving of 7 per cent of power.

The saving of power in a textile plant is up to the master mechanic, and to save power you must have good oil, good oilers, good bearings, good fixers, good machinists, good electricians, good co-operation on the part of everybody from the general manager down to the oiler, and a good master mechanic. Felt oil retainers in the top of the bearings will aid in saving power. The electricians should gauge the motors and keep all contacts in good order. The motor bearings should be kept in good condition, because if you have a motor bearing worn down .003 inch it is going to pull the roller bearing out of line and you will not have a good magnetic field and will lose power.

Some people think if they cut out a few coils on a motor they are going to save something, but if you cut out too many coils you are going to lose from five to fifteen per cent of the power. Don't think you are going to cut more than three coils out of a motor and get proper service from that motor without extra cost on it.

I don't know how many of you make tests on your motors, but if you take a recording watt meter and volt meter and make a test on all the motors through the plant you will probably find results that are surprising to you.

I want to give you a few figures we got last month and the month before. Last month we used in our plant ten per cent more power than we did the previous month, but we had seven per cent less demand. Our plant is a small one, and it does not mean so much to us, but it did mean that we got a discount that we would not have got otherwise. That demand meter was reduced during the month only .2, but on that .2 reduction in the demand meter last month we got a discount on 20,000 k. w. this month that we would not have got otherwise. Look at your contracts with the Duke Power Company and you can figure what percentage it means to you. I know what it means to us. If I can get that demand meter down a couple more points my salary would not cost my plant anything. That result can be obtained in most plants by co-operation from the superintendent or manager all the way down to the oiler. You must get it from all.

Mr. Brown: May I say something more? This gentleman has spoken of reducing his demand. We ran a test on a motor running eighty looms up through the floor. A week later we went back and made another test. Meanwhile all the belts had been cut and tightened, and the demand had increased ten per cent. That will run up your demand. They got more picks per minute on the loom, of course, but the demand was greater.

Asbestos or Glass Wound Wire on Motors

Chairman: Don't you think that if the friction gets too high the number of picks per minute will decrease?

Let's take up the third question: "*What are the advantages of asbestos- or glass-wound wire on motors over cotton- or paper-wound wire? When should such asbestos- or glass-wound wire be used?*"

Mr. Queen: I am using some asbestos-covered wire on one motor but have not used any glass. Since the committee met and decided to include this question, I have investigated the subject of glass-covered wire so far as I could find out anything. Very little of it is being used. It is good wire and stands high temperature, but it is very hard to wind a motor with it. In winding a motor with it, unless one is very careful he will break down that insulation.

I have here some information on the asbestos-covered wire that I will give you.

The advantages of asbestos-covered wire over cotton-covered for motors is that the asbestos-covered wire will stand a higher temperature than the cotton-covered wire will stand. A motor wound with cotton-covered wire will break down with an operating temperature of 100 degrees C. or 212 degrees F. The asbestos-covered wire will stand an operating temperature of more than 150 degrees C. or 300 degrees F.

The cost of rewinding a motor with asbestos-covered wire is about fifteen to twenty per cent more than with cotton-covered wire.

Asbestos-covered wire has a thicker covering than the Cotton-covered wire. Any standard motor can be wound with asbestos-covered wire, provided the slots have sufficient space to take the extra thickness of the insulation on the asbestos-covered wire. Some motors will have sufficient slot space and some will not have it, so whether a motor can be rewound with asbestos-covered wire will have to be determined by the space in the slots in the motor.

Either asbestos-covered or glass-covered wire should be used in any motor where the operating temperature of the motor will be 70 degrees C. or 160 degrees F.

We have at our plant a motor of 15 H. P., 1800 r. p. m., with an average starting load of 50 H. P. and an average running load of 8 H. P. This is an especially built motor pulling a large extractor. The company which built this motor put a two-speed winding in it, which burned out in a very short while. I had the motor re-wound single speed with cotton-covered wire, and that winding burned out in about two months. I then had it rewound with asbestos-covered wire. That was two years ago, and it is running yet and giving good service under an operating temperature of 150 degrees C. or 300 degrees F.

That motor gets so hot it smokes. We use a lot of grease on it, and the grease gets hot and melts and runs down all over the windings. Of course that smells bad, but the motor works. I take the temperature sometimes with a Centigrade thermometer, and it is up to 150 degrees C. No cotton-covered wire will stand that, but the asbestos-covered wire does.

Secretary Royal: I have some information here from a manufacturer. He says:

"For the past few years an electric motor manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio, has been experimenting with motors wound with glass wire and glass tape as an alternate to 'Class B' insulation having asbestos. In general it is felt that glass will not supercede cotton except for high-temperature locations or against concentrated chemicals.

"At present the temperature limitation guaranteed is the same as for asbestos; that is 70 degrees Centigrade rise for 'open' motors and 75 degrees Centigrade for inclosed motors in a normal room temperature. There is some question as to how high a temperature the varnish will stand which impregnates the glass coils.

"Although experiments have shown that glass-insulated coils at 200 degrees Centigrade will withstand deterioration, above that there is a hardening of the varnish with possible loss of life in the varnish or evaporation of all the varnish. The glass itself did not melt even at 500 degrees.

"Woven glass will absorb an unusual amount of varnish. Therefore a coil made of it is well impregnated, thus resisting moisture or vapors very well.

"The cost of an open motor, 15H. P., with glass insulation is about 30 per cent more than the standard motor and is the same price as that with asbestos."

A Member: I should like to ask the gentleman over there if he has had any experience with the asbestos-covered wire where there is a lot of moisture.

Mr. Queen: I failed to tell where this motor is. It is in the dyehouse. The condensate in there gets very heavy at times.

All my motors are taken out once a year and washed out thoroughly and revarnished. I don't have to worry about the dampness around them, because I keep up with the motors and keep them waterproof.

Question: The asbestos winding is waterproof?

Mr. Queen: Yes.

Chairman Kinkaid: If there is nothing else to come up, the meeting now stands adjourned.

Sixteenth Year End Textile Review

(Continued from Page 32)

producer to consumer will have to be eliminated. Competition is accomplishing some of this, but in a wasteful and inaccurate sort of way. We shall yet come to the business of re-examining every step in the textile chain of production and distribution in order that we may learn how to give the public better values, and in expanded volume, on a profitable basis. Our economic destiny is to make possible ever-larger supplies of textiles. If we are to hold our place and move forward in the arena of inter-industry competition, it is imperative that such a stock-taking examination be instituted. There is no other choice!

Cost of Retail Distribution

The cost of retail distribution as conducted by department stores is exceedingly high. The large overhead charges, the luxurious equipment and services accumulated in easier times become unbearable in a mass production and efficiency age. They act as an impediment to such industries as ours. The barrier which the usual retail markups impose on our products is out of all proportion to the service performed. This problem must be concerning large retailers. The chain store and mail order institutions have demonstrated a more economical method of bringing textiles in all forms to the consumer. The growing volume of their sales testifies to this fact. Sooner or later, some department stores will come to realize that consistently lower markups on mass production merchandise will expand volume. The markup formula which applies to run-of-mill textiles should not be the same as that which is applied to luxury items, or slow-moving or speculative articles. We should like to see some experiments undertaken by department stores which would break down this self-defeating procedure. More goods, more cheaply, to the consumer means more employment and more prosperity.

Industrial conditions throughout the nation should in 1939 continue to follow present improving tendencies. We do not anticipate spectacular price betterment, but we do expect a substantial broadening in volume. Industry should attain a healthier condition than it has known since 1936. The progress will not be uninterrupted—we are certain to experience flat spots, but in the aggregate, the nation's business should move forward.

We have pointed out in this review some avoidable textiles mistakes which the 1938 record reveals. We believe improvement is attainable, but we have been disappointed too often to hazard an opinion as to whether or not it will be made. Our industry is noted for its impatience, its inability to withstand four to five weeks of buying indifference. Can we in 1939 change our habits? Can we adjust ourselves to the type of markets which tested us so sorely this year, and which, in all likelihood, will continue in the new year? The industry faces 1939 stripped for action. In many ways it is in better shape than last year. This fact might well act as the springboard for betterment. Highly competitive markets, increased consumption, limited price movements appear to be the outlook. Within these confines each will be called upon to justify his place. It is a challenging prospect, but certainly not discouraging.

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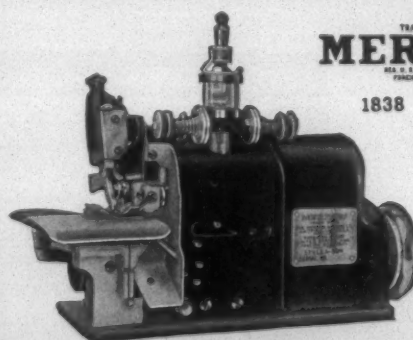
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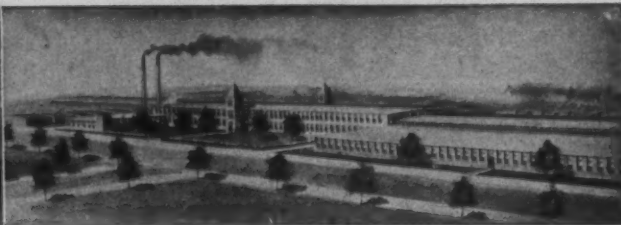
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Visiting the Mills

Intimate Glimpses of Activities in Southern Textile Plants and the Men Who Own and Operate Them.

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

FITZGERALD, GA.

Fitzgerald Cotton Mills

This is a nice place. King Frost had laid a dark mantle over everything, but it was easy to imagine the beauty of the shade trees, a long row by the mill, when in their summer attire.

This was a much larger mill than we expected to find, all going nicely.



J. H. MAYES
General Manager and
Treasurer, Fitzgerald
Cotton Mills

General Manager and Treasurer J. H. Mayes is a thoroughbred gentleman, and greatly loved by the employees. He had just sent in his subscription, but we had the pleasure of writing up the superintendents and overseers one hundred per cent for the TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Found a LaGrange, Ga., man here, who came here 23

years ago from Callaway Mills. He is J. H. Clark, superintendent of weaving. He and his wife have two nice farms, 400 pecan trees and a lovely home near the mill village. Mr. Clark played Santa Claus and gave us a generous supply of as fine pecans as I've ever seen.

Mr. Clark is an expert in his line, and has a variety of novelty goods on his looms. Tobacco cloth to cover whole fields of tobacco and other products is in a weave this writer had never before seen. This goods is woven double—and when opened up is 196 inches wide. More than two million yards have been ordered.

J. W. Cox is president; R. A. Thompson, secretary; J. H. Mayes, general manager and treasurer; J. O. Moyer, assistant to Mr. Mayes; R. E. McKenna, cost accountant; J. B. Boyler, superintendent of carding and spinning; J. H. Clark, superintendent weaving and cloth room; J. A. Scrimsher, overseer carding; Ernest Clark, tying-in; F. J. Haddock, drawing-in; I. M. Hyde, master mechanic.

We were urged to spend the week with these friendly people and know we would have enjoyed every minute of it.

Fitzgerald Cotton Mills has a Burial Fund Association that pays \$100 toward funeral expenses, and also does other charitable work in time of sickness.

EASTMAN, GA.

Eastman Cotton Mills

There is probably no place in the State that has made such rapid educational progress as has Eastman Cotton Mills, where "Cottondale School" has grown famous through athletic activities.

Twelve years ago, this mill employed one teacher for the 30 pupils. Now there are 14 teachers and 350 pupils. Some growth in population!

G. M. Vann, superintendent and factory manager, has also been made vice-president of the mills. He is the

only school trustee but is such a live wire no other is needed.

The Girls' Basketball Team (The Tigers) was organized four years ago and has won seven trophies. Their uniforms are simply gorgeous—orange and brown satin, with a tiger head ornamentation. These girls were county champions last year and the boys' basketball team won State championship in Junior Class.

Cottdale School is called "The largest school in the world to its size." It does more, according to size, than any other school.

A large and well equipped and furnished canteen is run by the school and is located in the mill. All profits go to the school for things needed to make a perfect whole.

Mr. Vann is deeply interested in the mill and the school, and with 14 up-to-date teachers on the job the young people of this community have every opportunity and advantage.

Some of the high school's pupils work in the mill after school hours, thus paying their own way and having their own spending money. Mr. Vann sees to it that these boys and girls get a chance to make good on their own.

This is a splendid mill, with 15,500 spindles and 420 looms, the product being sheeting, drills and nap goods.

Overseers

There are fine, efficient overseers here, each an expert in his line. Luke Long is carder; L. J. White, spinner; W. E. Baggett, weaver; I. T. Vann, overseer cloth room, and M. D. Dyer, master mechanic.

C. L. Green, genial and well liked salesman for Bahan Textile Machinery Company, was at Eastman, and went on down through South Georgia proclaiming the fact that "Aunt Becky is on her way," and from then on every superintendent was expecting us!

HAWKINSVILLE, GA.

Hawkinsville Cotton Mills

This mill has curtailed very little and is now running two shifts, the product being yarns and toweling. The wage and hour bill had no effect here, for pay was much above minimum.

Miss Jennie Mashburn, office manager, is a charming young lady, and quite a modest one. She has been here a number of years and we feel sure she is capable of holding any official position. She presented "Aunt Becky" a pretty towel and some crochet thread as a souvenir of the visit.

The overseers here superintend their own departments and no other superintendent is employed.

R. M. Lee is overseer carding and spinning; W. L. Thompson, overseer weaving and cloth room; H. L. Beasley, master mechanic.

TENNILLE, GA.

Washington Cotton Mills

It was near noon when we arrived here and a big pot of hogshead and other ingredients for the making of good

old-fashioned "souse meat" or "hogshead cheese," was being cooked near the mill gate; we were already hungry and the fragrant aroma from that pot was enough to make us ravenous.

We found Superintendent W. R. McElveen in his office and received a hearty welcome. South Georgia people are noted for their friendliness, and it was a real pleasure to meet the superintendent and fine overseers here.

James J. Jones is overseer carding; Geo. Mason, overseer spinning; V. L. Smith, overseer weaving; S. S. Marchman, overseer cloth room; and H. L. Rogers, master mechanic. They are all interested in keeping well informed, so of course they take the TEXTILE BULLETIN.

There are 6,848 spindles and 120 looms; the product is Army duck.

TIFTON, GA.

Tifton Cotton Mills

Superintendent J. W. Hames contended that I looked younger than I did 20 years ago. Some flatterer! Probably so much of that kind of "taffy" keeps me feeling younger than my years. Mr. Hames is another who dares Father Time to use his wrinkle brush. H. P. McElroy is assistant superintendent.

I've never had a warmer welcome anywhere than I received all through South Georgia, and Tifton was no exception.

This pretty mill is running full time, two shifts; it's just a yarn mill, but a big asset to the nice little town of Tifton.

The overseers are a fine, friendly bunch, and it was a pleasure to meet them.

Robert Sullivan is carder on first shift and Julian Sullivan on second shift.

T. J. Parnell is spinner and twister on first shift, and Roy Paulp on second shift. Roy Maroonney is master mechanic, and Moses More, supply clerk.

VALDOSTA, GA.

Strickland Cotton Mills

W. R. Parker, for a long time with Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, is the superintendent; he and Mrs. Parker have introduced quite a bit of Bibb philosophy and activities to the people here. They have a lovely home, and both look as young as ever.

Whoever heard of a P. T. A. with a membership larger than the number of pupils in school? Here is one P. T. A. with 135 members, while the school numbers 121!

The Men's Progressive Club, just organized, has 54 members.

A Boy Scout Club was recently organized with 18 charter members and bids fair to become the liveliest and most interesting of the village activities. There is nothing more helpful to a boy than to be a member of the Boy Scouts.

Of all the thousands and thousands of boys who have belonged to this organization, I doubt if one has ever become a criminal. This organization moulds character

(Continued on Page 42)

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. C. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 903-905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Shipping Dept., 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanca and J. Casablanca, Executives; J. Rabasa, Engineer; Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., Representative; American Casablanca Corp., P. O. Box 917, New Bedford, Mass.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. J. V. Ashley.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Sleever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W. Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc.,

W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., J. Canty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-25 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C., Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I. Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. K. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. Howard J. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr., W. F. Hummel, Salesman, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc., E. I., The R. & H. Chemicals Dept. Main Office, Wilmington, Del.; Charlotte Office, 414 S. Church St., LeRoy Kennette, District Sales Mgr. Reps., J. L. Moore, Technical Man, Penn R. Lindsay, Salesman, 414 S. Church St.; John C. Robertson, 1220 Pasadena Ave., Atlanta, Ga., Technical Man; R. C. Cochrane, 356 Pine Tree Drive, Atlanta, Ga., Salesman; W. F. Murphy, 1106 19th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., Ceramic Salesman.

EATON, PAUL B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERING SALES CO., 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass. Sou. Office, 1214 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FRANKLIN MACHINE CO., 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

FREDERICK IRON & STEEL CO., THE, Frederick, Md. Sou. Reps., R. L. Selby, Piedmont Engineering Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Boiler Equipment Service Co., Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL COAL CO., 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Wainwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 435 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 137 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps., Gastonia, N. C., W. G. Hamner; Greenville, S. C., W. J. Moore, Ralph Gossett; Dallas, Tex., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc.; Griffin, Ga., Belton C. Plowden.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. L. Sturges, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Nelberding, 1123 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burtle, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and M. W. Sledge, 214 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky.; and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Rayley Milam Hdw. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Asheville, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 1634 Laurel Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; S. Donald Fortson, Augusta, Ga.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO., Greenville, S. C.

GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA., Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.—A. M. Wright, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffie, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.; W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Sweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlanta Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa., W. H. Brinkley, Sou. Sales Mgr., 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; T. E. Hansen, 3807 Seminary Ave., Richmond, Va.; S. P. Schwoyer, 507 N. Main St., High Point, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1301 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; C. H. Patrick, P. O. Box 1003, Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 5, Atlanta, Ga.; H. J. Reid, 308 Hillcrest Ave., Decatur, Ga.; V. C. Shadden, 1821 Auburndale Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. N. Manley, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; G. J. Reese, 402 S. Independence St., Sapulpa, Okla.

HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.; J. Floyd Childs, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

HUBINGER CO., THE, Keokuk, Iowa. Southeastern Sales Rep., Chester M. Goodyear, 1284 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse stocks at Greenville, S. C., Winston-Salem, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

JACOBS MFG. CO., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

KENNEDY CO., W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 924 Monticello Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.

LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc., 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

THE MERROW MACHINE CO., 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MOCCASIN BUSHING CO., Chattanooga, Tenn. Sou. Jobbers: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. C. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.; Ferebee-Johnson Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Knoxville Belting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss. Foundry & Mch. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Corinth Machine Co., Corinth, Miss.; Industrial Supplies Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Phillips Hdw. & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.; Macon Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Owen-Richards Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Matthews-Morse Sales Co., 909 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., 40 Rector St., New York City. Julian T. Chase, Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Kenneth Mackenzie, Asst. to Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Salesmen: D. S. Moss, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Barker, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Frank L. Feagle, Jr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Shinn, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; J. H. Shuford, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; J. A. Parker, Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; H. A. Rodgers, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. A. Spratt, 1006 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. I. White, American Savings Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Jackson, Columbus, Ga.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Rep., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7131, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C. Falls L. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

NORLANDER MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP., Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 2048 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

PERKINS & SON, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO. (Group Accident and Health, and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

THE PURE OIL CO., Industrial Sales Dept., Southeastern Division Office, 140 Spring St. S. W., Atlanta, Ga., O. T. Clark, Mgr.

RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

RHOADS, J. E. & SONS, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 512 N. Spring St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. K. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, Greenville, S. C., John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Battery March St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves and Miles A. Comer, Selling Agents; Greenville, S. C., H. P. Worth, Selling Agent.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.;

Columbia, 1713 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N. W.; Columbus, 1038 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-28 65 Broad St.; Birmingham, 2016 Third Ave., N.; Montgomery, 33 Commerce St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E. Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2305 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. R. Moore, 509 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iver St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, 2 Columbus Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 320 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.; M. P. Forte, 1038 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.

SNAP-ON TOOLS CORP., Kenosha, Wis. 623 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; 20 E. 21st St., Baltimore, Md.; 2809 Main St., Dallas, Tex.; 119 W. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.; 2516 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.; 940 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.; 1645 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; 2647 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc., Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., L. A. Dillon, Asst. Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Geo. A. Dean, Reps. W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroe, N. C.; John T. Higginbotham; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

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(Continued from Page 39)

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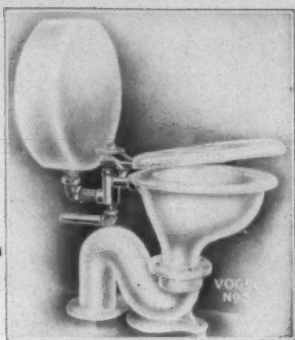
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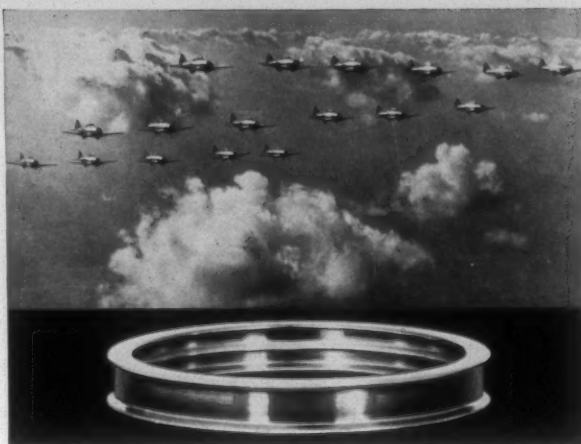


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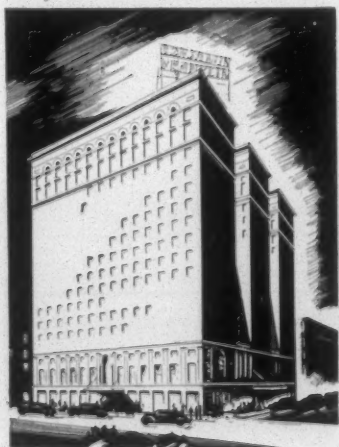
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